VEWS.

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NUMBER 2

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Bete de Retembro.

Rio oe Janeiro, January 13th, 1891.

We are glad to note that the complaints about the delays in the custom-house have at last produced an impression, and that efforts are being made to expedite the hand-ling of merchandise. Unless some perma-nent and better measures are adopted, however, the relief will only be temporary. There must either be a large increase in the There must either be a large increase in the number of lighters in this port, with better facilities for discharging them in the custom-house dock, or the system of bonded warehouses must be considerably extended and vessels permitted to discharge alongside the piers. The best arrangement, in our opinion, is the one many times advocated in these columns of the averaging of time. in these columns-the extension of iron skeleton piers into the bay which should be connected with bonded warehouses. If connected with bonded warchouses. If each regular steamship company could own, or lease, its own pier with such a trapiche attached, the loading and unloading of their steamers would be greatly facilitated, heavy expenses and costly delays would be avoided, the travelling public would be served with less inconvenience, merchandise could be deligated more regularly and with less. with less inconveneuce, merchandise could be delivered more promptly and with less damage, and the service of the custom-liouse would be greatly simplified. Then, too, the construction of such open piers would not interfere with the tidal currents in the bay and would, therefore, occasion no prejudice to health through the accumulation of different filt is not filly accordant. lation of drift and filth in partially enclosed slips. If the Sande shore line could be exslips. Gamboa point to the marine arsenal, and if, then, this water front could be furnished if, then, this water front could be furnished with skeleton iron piers and properly constructed storehouses, the shipping facilities of this port would be equal to every requirement in the world. We do not require any docks built in the middle of the bay, nor any other costly works designed only to afford dividends and impose further burdens on commerce. Nature has made an admirable port for Rio de Janeiro, which requires no other improvement than piers and storehouses.

According to the record made from day to day in the Constituent Assembly, the situation is becoming more and more critical as the debate on the constitution continues. as the debate on the constitution continues. The opposition to the provisional government has now reached so respectable a number, and contains so many influential names, that it can no longer be treated with indifference and contempt. Some time since the vote on certain provisions urged by the provisional government showed an opposition strength of nearly one hundred votes. During the past week, the banquet in honor of the first anniversary of the separation of church and state, brought out several bitter demunications of the abnormal situation which still exists in Brazil. normal situation which still exists in Brazil. When it is considered that the presiding officer at the banquet was a high military officer, and that he was supported by a high naval officer and an ex-member of the provisional government, it can no longer be claimed that the opposition is merely a facclaimed that the opposition is merely a fac-tion, nor that it is without influence and character. It must be clearly apparent that the opposition is not only becoming organ-ized, but also that it is becoming strong enough to enforce its views upon the coun-try. The provisional government has so grossly abused its authority, and has plung-ed the country into so many and so compli-cated evils, that it has unquestionably lost the sympathy of the public in general. More than that, we believe that it is now

sustained only by the armed forces garrisoned in this city, and by the sentiment soned in this city, and by the sentiment that the constitution will soon be adopted and that these irresponsible acts of excentive authority will then be at an end. There are but iew uninterested men who now doubt the evils which the provisional government has brought upon the country. Brazil has been at the mercy of a gang of hungry speculators for one whole year, s has been robbed and swindled, and she only just now beginning to see what it all means. The great fortunes which are being made almost in a day must yet be paid for by the tnil and sufferings of the people.

The reaction is still before us, and when it does come the people will not forget who promoted it under the flimsy excuse of developing the country.

Accorning to telegrams received here on the 7th, the long anticipated revolution in Chili has at last broken out. For a long time past the relations between President Balmaceda and Congress had been strained to a point where only the slightest excuse would serve to precipitate a conflict. We are unable at this distance, and with so limited a knowledge of the questions at issue, to determine the prime causes of the difficulty, but it would seem that the president has exercised practically a dictatorial authority for some time past, and has stub-hornly refused to permit any appeal from his acts. For a long time he refused to call a session of congress to consider the state of the country, and he has enforced his anthority by force of arms. Peaceful meetings have been broken up by his police, and lives have been sacrificed which made a peaceful settlement almost impossible ing the whole of last month the situation showed Balmaceda and his personal adher-ents, hacked by the military and police forces, with the treasury of the nation at his service, on the one side, while on the other were arrayed the major part of congress, many of Balmaceda's former ministers and councillars a few military men and the conneillors, a few military men, and the great majority of the influential families of the country. The opposition had an unquestioned majority, but Balmacella had the resources of the state at his command. At the opening of the year Balmaceda issued a manifesto which apparently brought matters to a crisis, for the telegraph reports that it was accepted by the press as a formal declaration of a dictatorship. The subsequent laration of a dictatorship. The subsequent telegram of the 7th, therefore, occasioned very little surprise, for the inevitable had already been foreseen. What fild occasion surprise, however, was the news that the Chilian navy, under Capt. George Monts, had espoused the cause of the revolution, and that one of the prominent officers of the Peruvian war, Gen. Baquedano, had taken command of the revolutionary forces. It is singular how frequently it happens that the army and navy take opposing positions in these struggles, but the fact remains that the naval officer is generally disposed to esponse the popular cause, while the army generally remains obedient to the executive power. Were it not for the unknown factor which decided the recent outbreak in Buenos Aires against the revolutionists, we should certain that the revolution in Chili could have but one result—a complete vic-tory. But while public men are what they are, another result is quite as possible.

We have so often called attention to the nnwise policy of imposing heavy taxes on paper that it is apparently quite uscless to refer to it again. However, as a slight concession was made in the last tariff revision, it may not be amiss to bring it up again. Under the previous tariff the gross mistake was made of making only two classes, common rough printings and writing paper. Under that arrangement the paper used for this journal paid 220 reis per kilo as writ-ing paper. The injustice and absurdity of ing paper. The injustice and absurdity of this classification were so great that when the revision was made printings were divided into two classes, calendered and uncalendered, or common. The rates charged are 100 reis and 30 reis per kilo respectively. As the duties are now paid in gold, the currency rate on calendered printings, which currency rate on calendered printings, which we use for this journal, now amounts to nearly 140 reis per kilo. As any one can easily see, the paper here used is nothing more than a good quality of printings, and should not therefore pay so high a rate. Still further, and aside from the personal interest we have in the question, the exceptive reise invosed on good hatter com-

book work, especially school-books This renders school-hooks dear, because of the poor material used, and renders it impos-sible to do the best descriptions of printing, sinie to do the best descriptions of printing, which results in an injury to the eyes and places a serious obstacle in the way of art cultivation among pupils. The tax of 100 reis gold is therefore a serious obstacle in education and leads to physical injuries of the gravest character. If more care were used in the selection of paper and type for school-books, we are confident that there would be fewer resections and among some would be fewer spectacles used among com-paratively young people. In our opinion there are better reasons for a low rate of duty on good printing paper, than on the common descriptions used tor newspapers, not only on the score of providing a better class of school-books, but also hecause the tax weighs more lightly on the public when divided up into the daily paper, and also because of the higher grade of literary work done on books whose circulation should therefore be encouraged. A tax on book paper is an oppressive tax on the intellectual development of a country, and is there-fore a self-created obstacle to progress. We have no doubt that the minister of finance thought he was making an important concession in this direction in his last tariff revision, but in reality it was so slight a concession that it affords almost no benefit l, hi our opinion, all printings, whe-finished or not, should be classed together and at the lowest possible rate.

KOCIFS CURE OF TUBERCULAR DISEASE

Eight years ago Koch announced his liscovery of a bacillus which he found to be present in tubercular tissnes, the expectoration and other excretions of persons who were the subjects of tubercular disease. He unbesitatingly pronounced this bacillus to be the active cause of tuberculosis and his opinion was received with a considerable measure of incredulity, but by degrees the truth of his first assertion has been admitted and is now one of the best recognized characteristics of tubercular diseases. The presence of the bacillus in the expectoration of a patient is recognized as positive proof that the disease is phthisis but the converse is not quite so certain, as the failure to discover its presence may be due to a number of accidental circumstances.

Since 1882 it seems that Koch has been patiently but steadily pursuing his enquiries and while the rest of the world were satisfield with recognizing the presence of the bacillus merely as an element of importance in diagnosis, he was pushing his investigation in the direction of finding a temedy to counteract the evils produced by the bacillus. His colleagues in Berlin became aware of the fact that he was engaged in a serious attempt to grapple with this lell disease and at their orgent request he read a paper he-fore the International Medical Congress at Berlin in Angust of last year. This paper aroused a passing excitement but only in the beginning of November did it become known that Koch bad obtained a fluid for which he claimed remarkable powers over the which he claimed remarkable powers over the inherentar processes. Excitement became intense and an exodus to Berlin became general on the part of medical men and putients. The fluid has been submitted to numerous tests in many places, and amongst the earliest recipients of some of the precious fluid were two of the Glasgow in-nirmaries. Altogether some thirty persons have received injections, the dose varying from .0002 gramme to .01 gramme, the former being the minimum dose for children and the latter a medium dose for an adult. The most marked results I have adult. The most marked results 1 have observed were in two cases of lupus, i. e. tubercular disease affecting the skin, most frequently of the face and producing most hideous deformities. In these cases a most striking effect followed the injection, and after the repetition of the injection expert times, marked improvement took several times, marked improvement took place in the local disease. Both cases are still under treatment. Tubercular disease of joints and bones has shown marked improvement after the injections and in one case of phthisis pulmonalis the patient her-self is convinced that she is greatly improved and still improving as treatment

Looking at all that I have read and what I have myself seen, I am convinced that Koch's discovery is a most important one, but only after a longer experience of its public for a body of such heterogeneous elecessive rates imposed on good paper compel the use of the commonest grades for its full powers be known and the cases, if year without several internal dissensions,

any; that are unsuitable for treatment, be clearly defined. In the meantime it is being tried, and rightly so, on all forms of tubercular disease and also as a means of diagnosis in doubtful cases and in the course of a very few months it should be definitely ascertained what it can and what

As to the composition of the fluid Koch has been fully justified and freed from the charge of keeping his secret to himself and thus violating one of the laws of honor which govern, or at least should govern, the profession. It is known on the authority of the German Minister von Gossler that Koch would have proclaimed all he knew in November, but seeing the disastrons results which would accrue from imitators. for mercenary purposes, putting a potent and dangerous drug wholesale on the mar-ket, and also how it would retard the forming of definite conclusions as to the mode of action of the remedy, he was strongly advised to preserve the secret for some time

yet.
I am told on pretty reliable authority that the chief ingredients are: a fluid cultiva-tion of the tubercle bacillus from which all bacilli have been removed leaving only the ptomaines, evanide of gold as an antisepue and glycerine. While t believe this to be true, I shall be sorry for having made the statement if it should lead to any of my Brazilian friends trying to manufacture a daid to rival in its effects that of the

W. LOUDON STRAIN.

Continued from our last.

THE PAST YEAR.

One of the very first questions which engaged the attention of the provisional government was that of the Missiones boundary dispute. Although an agreement had been only very recently reached for the survey of the disputed boundary by a joint commission, which survey was nearly completed, and for the reference of the question to a foreign arbitrator in case a settlement satisfactory to both parties could not be an ranged, the provisional government was suddenly soized with a desire to have the ques-tion settled. And so unexpected and pre-cipitate was this anxiety that there has been a very general impression that the Argentines took advantage of the situation in Brazil to press for a settlement more favorable to themselves than could otherwise have been obtained. Filled with the idea that they were surrounded with inonarchical plots, and that Rio Grande was not at all secure, and moved by some invisible force, the pro-visional government resolved upon the extraordinary recourse of sending the foreign minister himself to close up the dispute minister united to close ap a concession all. Accordingly the ironclad Ria-chuclo was made ready, and on January 16th Minister Quintino Bocayuva, accompanied by a numerons staff, left for Monte-video. The discussions which followed and the treaty, ad referendum, which was signed in that city between the foreign ministers of the two countries, have not yet been published, but enough is known to warrant the statement that Minister Bocayuva smrendered a considerable part of the territory in dis-pute. The satisfaction freely expressed by the Argentines over the result, and the discontent manifested by the Brazilians, particularly in naval circles, leaves the final out-come of this extraordinary convention still in doubt, for it is certain that the ratification of the treaty will be vigorously opposed. Owing to the outbreak of some kind of epidemic on board the Riachuelo, that vessel was ordered to return early in Februbecause of the quarantine imposed Minister Bocayuva, however, remained for an extended trip through Argentina, where he was the recipient of every attention that the people and government of that country could devise. The unpopularity of the treaty led to fears that the minister's return would occasion a hostile manifestation and compel his withdrawal from the cabinet, but happily no such incident occurred. Minister Bocayuva returned on March 9th and the question has since occupied little atten-tion beyond a recent discussion in the Tribuna, whose force was largely counteracted by the intemperate conduct of the editor of that journal.

Although the provisional government has maintained an unusual solidarity before the

which at times have brought the cabinet to which at times have brought the cabinet to the verge of dissolution. The first of these was caused by Minister Ruy Barbosa's bank decree of January 17th, which was vigorous-ly opposed by Minister Demetric Ribeiro, Failing to adjust their differences, and the minister of finance being unwilling to recall the extraordinary. Larger granted to the the extraordinary lavors granted to the founders of these banks, the minister of agriculture tendered his resignation on January 31st and withdrew from the cabinet. A few days later a controversy between Gen. Decodoro and his minister of interior, Dr. Aristides Loho, over certain removals and appointments of local sanitary officials, led to the latter's resignation also are led to the latter's resignation also, on February to. These two vacancies were filled by the appointment of Sr. Francisco Glycerio, of Sao Paulo, to the portfolio of agriculture and Sr. Cessario Alvin, of Minas Geraes, to that of interior. On April 19th a new cabinet department was organized, inder the name of "public instruction, tel-egraphs and postoffices," by separating those services from the departments of interior and agriculture, and Gen. Benjamin Con-stant was put at its head. Gen. Floriano stant was put at its head. Gen. Floriano Peixoto, adjutant-general of the army, was appointed minister of war to fill the vacancy, and the two ministers took charge of their new portfolios on May 5th. On May 25th a flecree was issued conferring the rank of "brigadier-general" upon all the civilian members of the cabinet, a measure so inconsistent with republican ideas and so abconsistent with reprintant that been looked apon as a huge joke by the public, who can not easily understand how military rank be earned by lawyers and journalists out military service. Such an bonor without military service. Such an honor adds nothing to a civilian's deserts, while it cheapens the real value of honorable miliservice.

At various times during the year contro-At various times during the year controversies of a decidedly scrious character have arisen, but the difficulties were adjusted. without any further resignations. In May the arrest of a notorious character, called "Juca" Reis, occasioned a quarret which nearly led to the withdrawal of the minister of foreign affairs from the cabinet. As the man arrested was the brother of the pro-prietor of the journal of which Minister Bocayuva was chief editor, the latter felt it his duty to interfere in the arrest, and threatened to resign in case the chief of did not release the prisoner. The chief of police, however, would not give way, but the resignation was avoided by an arrangement which satisfied the latter in sending the prisoner to Fernando de Noronha, and then pacified the former by providing for his immediate release with permission to retire to Europe. The severe criticisms of retire to Europe. The severe criticisms of the policy adopted by the minister of finance have more than once brought about divergences of opinion in the cahinet, and on one occasion led to the tender of his resignation. Unhappily, however, he has enjoyed so large a measure of Gen. Deodoro's confidence, that no outside opinion or fluence, no matter bow respectable and intelligent, has been able to disturb the security of bis position.

The last and most serious crisis in the cabinet was that of November 30th, which was occasioned by an attack on the editorial rooms of the *Tribuna*, organised and directed by officers connected with Gen. Deodoro's honsehold. This journal had indulged in some very intemperate attacks on the chief of state and some public ques-tions connected with the Missiones boundary tions connected with the Missiones boundary treaty, and it is known that some of these attacks had given great offence to Gen. Deodoro, who wished to have the editor arrested. This was opposed by the minister of justice, who contended that the full liberty of the press must be respected. The officers in question thereupon took the nutriel link their own bands, exided the quarrel into their own hands, raided the Tribuna office on the evening of November 29th with a party of some 30 or 40 soldiers in citizen's dress, broke up the furniture and fixtures of the office, wounded several persons, one of whom has since died, and then retired. The police had been withdrawn from the neighborhood, and no arrests were made then, nor since, although the parties impli-cated are well known. An informal meet-ing of the cabinet was held the next day, when a formal tender of their resignation was signed, to become effective in case the criminals were not punished and better guarantees given for personal liberty. A cabinet meeting followed on December 1st, and with the could be the control of the country o and with the result that the ministers all submitted to an empty promise that every guarantee in the future should be secured.

The press of the city also protested against the assault, and threatened to suspend publication in case the criminals were not ished, but up to date nothing whatever has been done.

(To be continued.)

THE SOCIEDADE FRANZINI.

The records of this society, which is designed to assist laboring men and to protect them in their lead rights, show that the receipts in November of 2005, The number of subscribing members, or patorons, joining the society during the munth was 34 and the number of ordinary members, or laboring men, was 44?. The total number of families sue. en, was 417. The total number of families suc-red by the society during the month was 203, of e following nationalities:

Brazilian	
Belgian	19
French	48
German	4
Italian	
Spanish	6
All others	
	203

We regret to add that the founder of this much needed society, Gen, M. M. Franzim, has been ad vised by his physicians to make a woyage to Europe because of the injuries recently suffered in the at ack on the office of the Tsibuna. Although the society will continue its good work, it will lose the personal direction of the nean who has done so much for its organization and support.

And it his connection it was not be out of observed.

personal direction of the man who has done so much for its organization and support.

And in this connection it may not he out of place to call attention to the fact that Gen. Franzini, who has been a suitor before the government here for 18 years, for losses and damages sustained by an act of bad faith in which the government broke a contract entered into for the introduction of colonists, after he had expended much money and had organized a company to carry it into effect, is now leaving Brazil without having obtained the satisfaction due him. In his efforts to obtain justice here he has expended his whole fortune and now returns home a poor man, not too poor to engage in benevolent work for the immigrant, but too poor to continue a contest against a government which has no memory for its solemn engagements, and no justice for a man whose life was attempted by assassins known to be in its pay.

From the Jornal do Commercio, Jan. 13th NEW COMPANIES IN 1890

According to official information which we ltave had collected, the capital ol joint-stock associations and companies which were organized in this city during 1890 was no less than 1,322,306,60n\$, which exceeds by over 200,000,000\$ the total of our foreign and domestic definition.

our foreign and domestic deht.

Our capital, it is clear, is nominal. But even if
we calculate that the various companies call or
have called for 30 per cent, of their capital only,
we will still have the respectable nominal sum of
nearly 400,000,000\$. We say nominal, for this
amount was not really employed, but the same
money frequently represents various payments in
sundry companies.

Here is much by month the article of the

Here is, month by month, the capital of the

January	3,300,00n\$
Fehruary	2111, 350,000
March	2,250,000
April	24,776,600
May	17,700,000
June	19,950,000
July	163,450,000
August	121,400,000
September	262,880,000
October	386, 750,000
November	81,600,000
December.,	37,900,000

1,332,306,600

TESTIMONIAL.

Owing to the extreme kindness and consideration with which we have been treated by the Commander, James A. Crossman, and the officers of the steamer Advance, we the undersigned have resolved to give this public testimony of one

S. S. Advance, 28th Dec., 1890.

nuer, 28th Dec., 1890.
Domingos Olympio.
Francisco Xavier Roiz de Souza.
Arthur de Montes e Castro.
Romulo Barreto.
Arthur da Silva Castro.
José Vieira Braga.
Martins Franciso de Andrada.
Ignacio Nery da Fonseca.
Fred. W. Davis.
João Baptista da Cunha Honorato
Nareizo Luiz.
A. I. Carvalho Linna. Baptista da Cunha Honorato. A. I. Carvalho Lima. A. J. Carvaino Lima. Emmanuel Corretz. Glycerio Wanderley F. Campos. Adelaide Campos Souza. Eduardo José de Moraes Jr. Claudino D. Augusto.

—ACCORDING to the annual report of the comptroller of the currency the total number of national banks in the 'United States on 31st October last was 3,567, with a total capital stock of \$503,782.

\$65. The outstanding circulation of these banks at the end of November was \$178,434,659, or \$21,056,796 less than at the same period of 1889, According to inquiries made by the comptroller, the aggregate amount of exchanges made through these banks during the year ending June 20th, 1890, was \$11,550,803,255, upon which the drafts upon New York banks alone represented \$7,284,982,634. Including the settlements made by state and private banks, the total amount of domestic exchanges for the year was \$17,927,524,760. ACCORDING to the annual report of the comp

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The increase of taxation in Argentina make life almost unendurable.

-Saturdays gold quotations were 333 at Buenos Aires and 1531/ at Montevideo.

-The December receipts of the Montevideo custom-liouse amounted to \$835,633.63.

-There were 10,932 immigrant arrivals in and 5,585 departures from Argentina in December,

—The telegraph communication between Argentina and Chili was interrupted on the breaking out of the revolution. -The Deputies at Buenos Aires have voted the new taxes and increased enstoms duties. Another exodus of poor laburing people may now be looked

—The distillers and vintners of Uruguay are pro-testing vigorously against the proposed taxes on their products, which they consider will be highly anfavorable to an important branch of national in-distry.

-The Buenos Aires Herald says that "a perfect then adds, 'many of the more recent cases of sui-cile in our midst seem directly traceable to the cruel pressure of social and business life,"

-During the current year the Argentine government will collect a 5 per cent. ad valuem tax on the following exports: animal oil, horns and pieces of horn, jerket beef, hone ash, horse-hair, hides, and skins in general, hide cuttings, hones, washed and unwashed wool, ostrich feathers and tallow.

-The Urugnayan Chamber of Deputies has — The Urignayan Chamber of Deputies has been increased to 60 representatives, who receive \$450 per month each, which gives an aggregate cost to the nation of \$727,600 per annum. It must he confessed that Urignaya has selected a most inopportune time for the increase of nacless expenses.

The Buenas Aires representatives of the Bar-ings were formally notified last month that the municipality of Rosario was unable to pay the hall-yearly interest on the loan obtained for street pav-ing. The Jean animants to \$1,500,000 gold, and the half-year's interest thus defaulted to \$45,000

—A Buenos Aires telegram of last evening reports news from Chili. Balmaceda had assumed the hictatorship and had declared the revolutionists outlaws. Active work was in progress to raise and equip an army, to encourage which the pay of the same had been increased 50%. No actual fighting had occurred.

-The total funded debt of Uruguay on Januar, —The total funded debt of Uruguay on January 1st, 1890, was \$81,297,52-50. During the past year a new loan of \$\int_2000,000\$ was fluated, which added \$\frac{9}{3},000,000\$ to the field, while a small sum, estimated at \$\frac{8}{2},000,000, was redeemed. Adding to this the Montevideo municipal loan of \$\int_000,000,000, and a considerable amount of floating debt, and it is calculated that the total deft of the country will nearly teach \$100,000,000.

try will nearly teach \$100,000,000.

The Urngnayan minister of finance issued a decree on the 5th inst. provibing for the gradual conversion of the currency, which must hegin on the 8th inst. and he completed not later than July next. The total amount outstanding, in its various categories, was \$27,403,501. The 5 per cent, surtax and certain resources of the Banco Nacional are destined to this purpose, and the notes outstanding in July 1 will be convertible into gold.

standing on July 1 will be convertible into gold.

—With regard to the much talked-of financial negotiations with Brazil we hear the following on good authority. Some lattle time ago President Herriera pupiled in Marshal Deodoro dia Fonseca to use his influence with the newly established Bank of the United States of Brazil to obtain a loan. After some Inriher correspondence Marshal Fonseca hald the matter before the directurate of that hank, but as the statutes explicitly said that the bank was established "to assist Brazilian industries and enterprises," it was decided that the application could not be cutertained. What other negotiations there have been, or are still, remains a mystery.—Montarido Times, Dec. 27.

a mystery.—Montenide Times, Dec. 27.

—Searcely a paper but has occupied itself with the absolute necessity for reducing the monstrous and absurd expenses of the army and havy departments. A long communication appears in Thursday's Siglo showing how a reduction of \$446,683 might be made very easily. Others, including mixelexe, gen further, and maintain that a million dollars could and should be knocked oft. There is not the least necessity for a large standing army, and even if the function dollars could and should be knocked oft. There is not the least necessity for a large standing army, and even if the function of the country were far mure prospermise, the army and navy expenses are out of all propartion to the population. This is, or should be, a peaceful country, and it is monstrous that the people should be heavily taxed to support a number of title and uscless officers, men and pensimers, whose presence and customs are looked upon with anything but favor by the envilans.—Abnormator Times, Dec. 27.

—The province of Buenos Aires proposes to

are looked njum with anything but favor by the evailans. "Amoneuclor Times, Dec. 27.

—The province of Buenos Aires proposes to leave nothing untaxed, except the fill-gotten gains of the theeves who have brought rain upon it. Accumulated to the theeves who have brought rain upon it. Accumulated to the three to the stock and agricultural products. Transit rates in live stock and agricultural products. Transit rates in live stock is for every horse or colt; it cent bir every sheep or lamb, and 5 cents for every pigs. Transfers occasioned by epidemic will be exempt, but 50 cents will be charged for each bot of animals. Animals for shaughter or exportation will pay: 40 cents for every sheep, and 50 cents for every bigs. Agricultural products will pay: sheep/skin 5 cents per to kilos, so hides 6 cents, horse hides 4 cents, north cents, provide 6 cents per to kilos, animals of cents per took kilos, lornes 50 cents for 2,000, wheat 5 cents per 100 kilos, maize 2 cents, linesed 3 cents, parley 2 cents, per 100 kilos, turnip seed 3 cents, oats 4 cents.

-The provincial government (Buenos Alrea) is out to repudiate a portion of its debts. It has about to repudiate a portion of lis debts. It has borrowed a large sum of money by issuing cedulas, with the guarantee of the provincial bank and the provincial government listelf. These are held by innumerable thrifty persons in this republic and in Europe who have invested their hard-earned savings in those securities on the faith of the said quarantees. The provincial government nownlieges that it is inconvenient to pay the interest on the cedulas, because its officers have, through will ful default or gross neglect, lent \$100,000,000 (nominal) in cedulas upon mortgage of property, worth, perhaps, only one-half or one-fourth of that amount, and to persons who, through the neglect or default aforesaid, have been allowed to escape from personal liability for their debts. Therefore the province declares itself insolvent, repudiates its liability in part, and will force the cedula holders to give up the interest for three years, and to take bonds at 4½ % for a part of the principal and interest, or, if they refuse this, an equivalent sum will be stolen from them by means of a tax on the interest paylike. Benues Airs Headil, Dec. 20.

—In a note to the minister of finance, the presi-

—In a note to the minister of finance, the president of the Hypothecary Bank explains the basis of the arrangements made with Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. for converting the celulas. The amount in circulation is \$290, 792,000; the highest amount of bonds to be issued is \$150,275,836, bearing interest at 5 %, honds being given for the first three years' interest. Ceilnas A. to J. will be converted at the rate of two celulas of \$100, and series K. to P. at the rate of two cedulas of \$100 each for a bond of \$80, and series K. to P. at the rate of two cedulas of \$100 each for a bond of \$84. The bonds will be payable on 1st January, 1950, but may, at the option of the government, be paid off previously at par. The interest will be payable ball yearly, and will commence from 1st October, 1893. The conversion is not compulsors. No more cedulas can be issued till after 1893, and then only for three years to the amount of \$10,000,000 at year. The borrowers will have to pay the interest and amoutization of their mortgage debts in the same manner as hitherts. Messrs. Glyn & Co. will receive one per cent, for the conversion, £1,000 a year for taking care of the ceilulas exchanged, and a quarter per cent. for paying compons.—Bucnos Aires Headt, Dec. 27. -In a note to the minister of finance, the presi

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

January 2.—On motion of Deputy Aristides Loho it was resolved to discuss on the following day the motion to suspend the organization of the states until there should be some guarantee for free elections. It was also resolved to hiscuss on Mon-day the motion of Senator Almeida Barreto for the appointment of a joint committee of senators and deputies to settle all questions of prerogative arising between the two houses. After a speech from Deputy Almeida Nogueira the discussion of Section 11 (Arts. 39 to 53), of the Constitution was closed, Deputy Amphilophio made a speech on Section 111 (Arts. 54 to 61).

January 3.—After speeches from Deputies Aris-tides Lobo and Oliveira Pinto and Senator Ramiro Barcellos, the motion to suspend the organization of the states was put to vote and rejected. Art. 40 of the Constitution was amended so as to reduce the term of office of the President of the republic to four years, and to exclude from election to the presidency for the following term the vice-president acting as president. By 88 votes to 83 it was decided that the President and Vice-President shall be elected by an absolute majority of the popular vote. If no camlidate obtain an absolute majority, congress will order a new election to take place within three months after the official count of votes. At this election the voters will decide between the two candidates receiving at the previous election the greatest number of votes. For counting this vote congress may neet at any time fixed by its presiding officer, and any number of members present will constitute a quorum. It was resolved to postpone the vote on the provisions relating to the appoint ment of magistrates and diplomatic officers. An amendment to Art. 47, proposed by Deputy Nina Ribeiro, was rejected. This amendment prohibited the quartering of troops, in time of peace, in any state against the wishes of the state government. All amendments permitting ministers of state to sit or speak in congress were rejected, and also those making ministers responsible for advice given to the president. To Art. 53, defining the political crines for which the President of the republic is subject to impeachment, was added a clause including in those crimes oftenses against the laws, voted by congress, regulating the public revenue and expenditure.

regulating the public revenue and expenditure.

January 5.—On the subject of Senator Almeida Barreto's motion for the appointment of a joint committee, speeches were made by the author of the motion, by Deputy Thomaz Delfino and by Senator Ubadino do Amaral, all of whom seem to concur in thinking that if there is to be no difference except in number between the two houses, it is better to have only one. Bestury Leondole de Bulkarie. except in number between the two houses, it is better to have only one. Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhoes made a speech defining the nature of a federative republic, and opposing the hybrid form of government which, under the name of federation, it is proposed to establish. It will be found, he says, that in practice such a form of government will not work. If it be attempted, disastrous struggles will follow, and the final result will be either separation, a real federation, or a centralized republic. He considers the last-named a great misfortune, but a hybrid government is just as bad, if not worse. Indeed, the only form of government which, in his opinion, can hold the country together is a real federative republic. So appropriative, he says, is such a form of government to the circumstances of Brazil, that, had it not already existed in the United States and Switzerland, it might be considered as

having been invented for the special benefit of this country. To those who proclaim the advantages of uniform registration, he answers that a great part of the present legislation of Brazil is in many localities a dead letter, because it is impossible to adapt it to the peculiar circumstances of those localities. Allow every state to have its own legislation, he says, and it will be found that as much uniformity as is desirable will be thereby attained. He was fullowed by Senntor José Hygino, who spoke in favor of uniform legislation, and by Deputy Francisco Badaró, who censured the inconsistency of the minister of justice in signing a constitution entirely opposed to all the theories which the minister formetry advacated. He compares the present sondition of the states to that of travellers who have to traverse a forest peopled with robbers ready to track them with intent to despolt them of their most valuable possessions.

January 6.—On the subject of the organization

January 6.—On the subject of the organization of the judiciary power, speeches were made by Deputies Augusto de Freilas, Gonçalves Chaves, and Espirito Santo.

January 7.—Congress adopted a motion of Deputy Demetric Ribeiro congratulating the provisional government on the separation of church and state. Senator Tavares Bastos compared the present administration of justice with that under the empire, much to the disadvantage of the former. Under the empire, he says, the investigation of the attack on the Tribuna office would have been concluded in fine days. attack on the Tribumo office would have been concluded in five days. He attacked the conduct of the minister of justice, who without waiting for congress to frame the Constitution, has proceeded to organize the judiciary and appoint judges. The minister made a sharp reply, twilling the previous orang with tardy regrets for the monarchy. He took occasion to expound his theory of a divided sovereignt, that is of sovereign states composing a sovereign federation. Deputy Amphilophio spoke in favor of a uniform legislation and single judiciary.

a sovereign federation. Deputy Amphilophio spoke in favor of a uniform legislation and single judiciary.

January & — Deputy Cesar Zama complained that the police authorities had denied him a copy of the examination of Gen. Franzini, who was wounded in the attack on the Tribuna office. He moved that the government he requested to cause the copy to be furnished. The motion was rejected. After a speech from Deputy Seahva, congress proceeded to vote on Arts. 54 to 61, and on parts of other articles on which the vote had been postponed. An amendment was adopted limiting to cases of impeachment the trial of supreme judges by the Senate. To the provision prohibiting tate judges from interfering in cases before federal courts, was added a clause prohibiting the converse, that is the interference of federal judges in cases before state courts. The provision authorizing congress to codify the civil, criminal and commercial laws of the republic was stricken out. The appointment of federal judges by the president is made dependent on the approval of the supreme court. Deputy Retumba moved that Parts 11, 111 and 1V of the Constitution be discussed together. This motion was rejected, and a motion of Deputy Tosta to discuss together Parts 11 and 111 was voted. Deputy Antão de Faria compared the present congress to the Argentine congress that confided dictatorial power to Rosas. He thinks the government can make retrenchments in its expenditures to the amount of 34,000,000 per annum. Deputy João Barbalho says that the most vulnerable part of the Constitution is that relating to the organization should be stricken ont. The federal constitution is that relating to the organization of the states and municipalities. The whole of the provisions relating to municipal constitution is that relating to the organization should be stricken ont. The federal constitution is that relating to the organization should be stricken ont. The federal constitution is that relating to the provisions in the Constitution relating to municipal torgani

January 9.-Deputy Homero Baptista made a January 9,—Deputy Homero Baptista made a violent attack on the congressmen who took part in the banquet on the 7th inst, for celebrating the separation of church and state. He ealls them generals without armies, admirals without sailors, politicians without a party and without principles, cowards, traitors and enemies of the republic, who covertly attack the government and dare not openly repeat their invectives in the half of congress. He was answered by Deputy Demetric Ribeiro, who, being interrupted in his speech by other deputies from Rio Grande do Sal, appealed to the state to decide between them.

idecide between them.

January 20.—Deputy Custodio de Mello, replying to the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Homero Baptista, said that the real enemies of the republic are the vampires who suck the blood of the people. The people, he says, will some day arise in their might and drive the unclean multitude of speculators from the temple. Deputy Assis Bradi, in answer to this speech, said that if the state of Rio Grande do Sul decided against him he would withdraw from congress. He charged Gen. Senator José Simeão with sending a telegram to Viscondie de Pelotas, Joaquim Salgado, and other enemies of the republic, asking them to favor the cause of Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro. Senator José Simeão caused to be read by the secretary a declaration assuming the responsibility of the telegram sent by him to friends in Rio Grande do Sul recommending Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro, who, in his opinion, is worthly and patriotically laboring on behalf of the republic. Deputies Meira de Vasconcellos, Angelo Pinheiro and Senator Americo Lobo spoke on the subject of the organization of the states.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The new fishery company has begin its operations in Santos.

There were too civil marriages in Santos last

-There were to5 civil marriages in Santos last year.

-There were 748 deaths in Santos in the year 1890.

—S. Paulo is rejoicing in an abandance of small change. When will our turn come?

ehange. When will our turn come?

—The state of S. Paulo received 27,883 immigrants in the year 1890.

The employés at the government iron works at Ypanema are asking for higher wages.

-Recent mail advices from Rio Grande do Sul state that typhus fever is raging at Bagé.

-One of the machines at the Cayeiros paper factory turns out 3,400 kilns, of paper per diem.

—There were 10,529 heeves slaughtered in Santos in 1890, against 9,418 in 1889. The Santistas have decidedly carual appetites surely !

—It is said that the decree requiring religious marriage to be preceded by civil marriage, is not observed in many parts of the country.

—On the night of the 14th ult, the head nurse in the military hospital at Porto Alegre was killed by a solilier of the 30th battalium of infantry.

—On Christmas day a child was smothered in the parish church of Jaboatão, Pernambreo; the church was packed with people and hence the accident.

—A local colleague says that a man who has heen confined for 12 years in jail at Bahna without trial, has moved for habous corpus. Not at all surprising.

—The São Paulo public school teachers have selected two cambilates to represent their class in the approaching state legislatme—providing they are elected, of course.

—A decree of the 8th grants a concession for telephonic communication between the "federal capital" of the state of S. Paulo, and almost all the towns in the state.

—A contract for a 500,000\$ luttery has been signed by the governor of Ruo Grande du Sal. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Miscricoulia hospital at Porto Alegre.

—A police ward inspector was robbed by three impulent rascals in Nietherny on the evening of the 8th inst. These thieves do not even respect police officers.

-1t is stated that the government telegraph operator at Juiz de Fóra has received unders to establish a censorship on telegroms received at that office from opposition deputies.

—On the 7th inst, a police coptain at S. Paulo attempted suicide because he had lost a sum of money belonging to the corps. The money was subsequently found in the street and returned to the authorities.

—A milk "enterprise" was recently inaugurated at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sol. Physicians, normalists, etc., were present, but the babies who are most interested in having pure ndlk, were all left at home.

—The custom house has been preying for a long time on the public, and now the thieves are beginning to prey ou the custom house officers. The granth-môr at Santos was recently robbed of 1965000 and his hat.

—We have not the slightest doubt that the draining of the serro aboito in Rio de Janeiro is a patriotic movement on the part of its originators. But it required an interest guarantre of 6 per cent, as a stimulant to patriotism, all the same.

—At a place called Gravatá, Pernambaco, on December 19th, two farmers, both over 60 years old, quarrelled over boundaries and each grounded the other muttally. Four outsiders who joined in the fight were seriously butt.

—A decree dated on the 3rd, and published on the 9th inst., grants the Bahia harbor improvements to two men, who by their names are fureigners. There is an interest guarantee of course, and the capital is fixed at 23,000,000\$.

—Gov. Chemiont telegraphs to the Sociedade Geographica do Rio de Janeiro that Engineer Tocantins has discovered extensive campo lamb near the Guiana frontier. Now let us have a hig company to rear a little call on these lands!

—On the 6th inst. the Parahyha river caused the suspension of electric illumination at Juiz de Fóra, Minas, and the aid of kerosene had to be invoked. The river was much swollen by rains and damaged the canal that furnishes the power to work the dynamos.

—In Ceará there is a woman 88 years old, who has children, grand-children, great-grand-children and great-great-grand-children munhering 347 souls, all told. Why not send this family to France, where premiums are paid for such services to the state?

—A telegram from Pará reports damages to the following steamers Aripmana, aground, with cargo baddy damaged; Araguay, badly damaged and leaking; Acre, total loss of vessel and cargo; Esperança and Conded En, leaking; Jodo Alfredo, aground;

—In Santa Catharina, on the 2nd inst., a policeman, who was attacked by 3 solihers of the 25th battalion of infantry, sacceeded in wresting a kolfe from one of his assailants and in wounding him with it. The puliceman was arrested, of coorse!

—Can any one let us know the facts as to the appearance of a "denale lobhyist" in Nictheroy? We have beend that this lady has scentral 200, 000\$ for a piece of land that not long ago was bought for less than 10,000\$, but it may be a malicious slander,

—Besides the official and opposition tekets of cambidates for the state legislature in Minas Geraces it is said there will be an eclectic ticket, conaining names selected from those two, and catholic ticket. In addition there will be many independent candidates,

The Correio do Poro on the 5th publishes an intraordmary story of a police authority who has unlered gardeners in the Conleiros parish, of the 5. Googalo municipalty, Rio de Janeiro, to move from their holdings and has been arresting those who do not obey his orders. Are we under a republic?

—An ingenious speculator at Pernambuco has availed of the practice there of passing rolls of eapper sononey, representing 18 each, from hand to hand without opening them, to substitute a lead sylinder for the cobis, and the Pernambuco people re anxious to discover the inventor of this new process of growing rich.

—The dismissal of one of the editors of the Phand of Joiz die Fiira from the office of the prosecuting attorney is said to be due to the instances of the secretary-general of the provisional government, a prince of the reigning dynasty, who, according to public report, is implicated in the attack on the Tribuma office.

—Under one of the provisional government lecrees the state of Paraná was entitled to vote for numbers of the junta commercial established in 5. Paulo, which has piriodiction in the former tate. Oring to some informality the Paraná vote ras thrown out at the recent election and S. Paulo leclared its own men thely elected.

—The São Paulo municipal council has granted the use and and enjoyment of the Carmo varsea to the continental exposition promoters for a period of 50 years. After closing up the exposition, which may last a year, the grantees can go into a very profitable loud business at the cost of the people of São Paulo ocho permit such extraordinary grants as this.

—The record has been broken, and "all around the world in So days," or, in more modern parlance, 72 days, is a thing of the past. On the roth of last November an ambitious letter set out trum Santos for Campinas and accomplished the astumiling feat of reaching its destination on lan, 4th, that is, in 55 days. The distance, we besieve, is 150 miles and the two places are connected by rathray. Another portrait of Gen. Glycerio is now in order, eith one of the youngest brother of Juseph chronn in. Why not put the physiognomies of both of them on the Alint postage stamps ad persections of meaning the memorian?

Coffee Notes

—We have received Mr. Emestin Greve's interesting annual statements of the receipts and export of eather, for which we are maler many obligations.

— "The coffee crop for 1891–92, according to appearances, will be at the minimum 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 lags, but, in view at the disorganization of agricultural labor at present, we must not count upon more than 4,000,100 bags for export. In the state of S. Padlo, notwithstanding that at some points the blossom suffered from drouth, we may even so expect a crop of never less than 3,000,000 lags. At a proper time we may make some no difficulties, should this become necessary."—

Towned de Commercie, Jan. 8th.

—A small amount of Kona coffee has been imported from the Hawaiian islands, where it is grown, into San Francisco, but so far receipts have been light. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the last legislature of Hawaii to he devided to the encouragement of coffee raising, and the import duty on foreign coffee was raised to 6 cents per pound, an increase of 3 cents. Although coffee is grown in several of the islands comprising the Harvaii group, the Kona district on the island of Hawaii has been found the best producing section on account of most favorable climatic conditions, and it is from this section that Kona coffee comes. The hean somewhat resembles the Costa Rica coffee, lut the aroma, ollor and flavor are entirely different from either that or any other sort of coffee. It is said that in the islands this coffee is used almost entirely, and strangers, tourists and other visitors who taste it consider that it makes a most delicious beverage. — American Grown, Nov. 12.

RAILROAD NOTES

The government has accepted the surveys for a change in the route of the Natal to Nova Cruz railway through the Ceará-Mirion valley in Rio Grande do Norte.

—It is said that the Santa Thereza tramway company has resolved to use electricity on the inclined plane, and that Di F. P. Passus has been employed to study the question. We trust the company will try no experiments which may result in a serious disaster to life and property.

—At a meeting of the Jardim Bottorico tramway company, yesterilay, it was resolved to increase the capitat to 1,000,000% the additional 10,000 shares (with 150% paid up) to be distributed among the shareholders, and to be destined in redrem outstanding debentures. Besides these, 60,000 subsidiary shares will be issued.

—The shareholders of the Mogyana lines resolved by a vote of 4 287 to 3,063 in the 8th not to enter into a firston with the Paulista on the terms priposed. We never informed some days ago that the proposed fosion would not be agreed to, and that the practiacy of the English line would fall through. It was apparently too big a load for such weak lees.

—Dr. Francisco Leite Ribeiro Gamarães, a planter in S. Paulo, gives the railicays of that state a serious matter for contemplation. In the Jornal do Commercio on the 8th this planter charges the Moggana railicay company in the "neatering" its stock for the purpose of evading that cleanse in its contract with the government whirst provides for a reduction in tarili rates, when the revenue exceeds 12 per cent, per announ net. The isotors asys he had vamble endeaviered to secure attention to this scandal, and highly compliments the editor of the Jornal for ventilating the matter as regards the proposed purchase of the Son Paulo trailieay by the Paulista line, when it was coully proposed that Cre government should grant an interest guarantee on no less than Zizono, ono, at which price the São Paulo company estimated the valoe of their property.

LOCAL NOTES

-The Aquidaban and Guanabara passed Per nambuccom the 11th ou route for Rio de Janeiro.

—According to the Journal the opening of the Brazilian permanent universal exposition has been fixed for upth December next.

—To the many subscribers who have asked for tips, we say: Invest your bottom dollar in thermometers—a continued rise is almost certain.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Soares & Niemeyir, stationers, for cidendars and artistic presentatum cards of original designs. Many thanks.

—The minister of justice has advised the govermer of Bahia that no fees should be charged for the marrage of poor people, not for those obliged to marry by law.

—It is estimated that the pay of officers and men of the army and have and the salaries of the civil comployes of the government, were increased 50% last year, on an average.

— The first number of a new daily, the Units Federal, was issued on Satunday last. It was printed at the office of the definied Tribinia, which Sr. Medeiros has apparently resolved not to resurtect.

—Gen. Deadaro has been elected honorary president of a Polish society here. We tried to give the names of the directory, but our printers threatened to strike if it were insisted upon; there is hardly a vowel in the obsde directory.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. Juhn Steele, ehlest sun of Mr. Andrew Steele, of the sity, which occurred here on the 5th inst. Mr. Steele has long been identified with the commerce of this port, and his death will be regretted by namy whi knew him in Idesaess many years ago.

—The naval engineer, Capt. Joho Candido Baril, has a year's contoniston to lonk up moral matters in England, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Hard dead when this commission is fulfilled, Capt. Brazel will ge to the United States.

—It has been proclaimed far and while that the Mint last month printed 2,526,600 postage and 65,70,00 revenue stamps. Well, we suppose that we too most congratulate it; but really it loss seem to us that the result would have been more satisfactory, if it had printed fewer and better ones.

—We have found a new title in a Montevideo exeliange which we turn over gratuitously to the Rio company organizers, who must be driven almost to the point of desperation in their search for names, Our "find" is called the "Sport Totalizador," and is a company for the promotion of betting on anything and everything.

—The Correio do Povo in its annual review is very severe on the ministers of finance and foreign affairs. The onanimity of the press in assailing Gen. Barbosa's vaccillations is remarkable, and as the press represents public opinion, the general shoult "pass in his checks." It is possible, however, that St. Mayrink and his followers represent the aforesaid public opinion, it which case Gen. Barbosa is eathusiastically endorsed.

-Telegrams from Buenos Aires yesterday report grave disorders in the province of San Juan, owing to the elections.

—Telegrams published here on the 6th announced that the German empire had formally recognised the Brazilian republic.

-No less than 35 young gentlemen were let loose on society by the medical school this year. We hope the majority will try their 'prentice hands on people in the provinces.

—An association to improve the physical conditions of the inhabitants of Rio, and turn every one of us into an athlete, has allopted the curious title of "Associação Philantropica Bio Restauradora."

—The intendence has determined upon constructing a "monumental" market and has also conceded a grand avenue to extend from the old Mangne canal to Villa Isalel, to be some 8 kilometres long.

—On the 7th inst, the Banco de Credito Movel eashed two forged cheques amounting to over 60, 000\$. As the money has probably been employed in specialitions, it must not be considered a total loss to the bank.

—Authority has been granted three individuals to introduce "tickers" here. What the "tickers" are to do is a mystery, but some company is sme to offer a thorsaid conto, or so, for the privilege of "ticking" nothing stall.

—It is reported that recent appointments at the post office here have caused triction between the thrector-general and the minister who directs this department. The director has subsequently obtained a leave of absence.

—On January 3rd the minister of marine ordered the administrator at the Kio Grande do Sul har to collect 500 rs, per ton from vessels entering and leaving the pod, "in relieve the state from the excessive expense with pilidage,"

—On the 5th the inspector general of hygiene issued a circular to his suburdinates ordering that a fine of 508 he impused upon all physicians who appear as furning part of companies organized for duing hasiness as pharmacists.

—It is perhaps worthy of note that we are getting the December returns from nearly all the distant custom-houses before that of this port. The Ric custom-houses is earning a very good reputation for incapacity and inefficiency.

—Ox the 9th O Paiz complains of the Western and Brazilian telegraph company, because the $\mathcal{F}on$ and was first in the field with the news of the Chinan revolution. O Paiz should cashier its correspondent, instead of referring to favoritism.

—Who dares say that the financial position is difficult? On the 31st alt. Gen. Benjamin Constant, minister of public mistraction, etc., paid 6,000\$ for a collection of 1,788 medals and coins to curich the National Museum and Library.

—The "National Gymnasium" is not, as many persons surpose, an institution for physical development. It is the Comital name of the old Deliro II college. What has become of the title "Instituto Securularia da Instrucção Publica?"

—On the 8th three was to have been a meeting of the provisional cabinet at the Itamaraty palace and rumor has it that the Rio Grande Itarbor improvements had something to do with the meeting, but it was transferred.

—Act. 240 of the new regulations for the law schools orders the students to be polite to each other, to their professors, to employes and to visitors. This reminds us of the ancient request: "Gentlemen are requested not to spit on the floor."

—Aristitles, the Just, has enough quarrels on hand to satisfy an Irishman. He is charged with making anjoise charges against the S. Paulo and Rio Grande do Sel deposies to the Congress, which the cleet are not inclined to permit to pass unchallenged.

—On the 4th a dead man was dug up and the police surgeons have apparently demonreed a crime, Why not prosecute the persons who allowed the original burial without notifying the police? They are certainly accomplices in an attempt at concenling a crime.

—It has been aunooneed that the Rio Grande bar is at last to be opened. The Rio press will be present of course, or at least such of them as feel thirsty. We are not informed as to the exact location of the bar—whether on the Ouvidor, or near the theatres.

—A Spanish iloctor has discovered a sure eure for yellow fever. The patient is put into a refrigeration and frozen; after the fever is conquered, the sick man is thawed out again—and there the is as sound as a guinea! We make no charge, for the Corveto do Preo faccished us the ancient tiem.

—The Novidades is rapidly heconting outrageous, "The students in Chile," it says, "started the revolation there" and our evening colleague cries "Viva a revolução Clillena!" We are surprised at this levity: for no one desires a revolution to live! We sincerely trust the students in Rio will not be getting up a long-lived revolution also! -We are indebted to the American Bank Note Company for a package of their artistic and inhuitable calendars for the current year.

—Among the arrivals here on Sunday, by the American steamer Vigilancia, was United States Minister Pitkin, en route for Buenos Aires.

—The almost constant rains of the last five or six days are keeping the lemperalure of the city well down, and are giving us a good supply of water,

—We deeply regret to note that the town of Uheraba had no census taken, for wantil enumerators. Perhaps inquisitiveness is dangerous in Uberaba.

—The salaries of municipal officials have all been increased, and they are now high enough to warrant much better service than we have usually enjoyed.

—The foreign steamship companies are instructing their agencies to receive no more freight for Rio de Janeiro, because of the delays in discharging cargo.

—Several naval vessels of various nationalities have left Montevideo for Valparaiso to protect the interests of foreigners during the revolution in progress there.

—Those desiring to order artistic share certificates from one of the best engraving and printing establishments in New York, are invited to examine apecimeas at this office.

-Counterfeit 1\$ silver pieces are said to have appeared here. It is just as well to be cantions, for it is said that the sparious coin is worth very little more than legalized bank-notes,

—The physician charged with an inquiry into the sanity of the nurse who assassinated the midwife, Mme. Asty, some months ago in the Misericorilia hospital, has reported that she is mentally sound.

—It is reported by telegram from Buenos Aires that the Chilian newspapers have all suspended publication. Perhaps it is thought that no one is interested in news while the revolution is in progress.

—We hear that Sr. Medeiros, lormerly editor of the Tribuna, whose mysterious silence since the attack on his paper has been puzzling all of us, will soon make a trip to Europe. And it is said be will not go with an empty pocket either!

—The new American packet Vizilancia arrived in port on the 11th. We are glad to note that the new steamer is under the command of our old friend Capt. Baker, who, we trust, may make many a prosperous voyage with her.

—The newspapers this morning aunonnee the appointment of Sr. A. F. Hasselmann as assistant customs inspector, the vacancy thus caused in the granda-mora being filled by the promotion of Assistant Luiz da Gama Berquó to be granda-mo.

—Can not something be done to check reckless riding in the streets by cavalry? With the telegraph and telephone there is no use of seading orderlies through crowded streets on a dead ruo. It is too dangerous to be permitted without protest.

—The news of the Chilian revolution has aroused some very significant incidents here. The newsboys announced "Revolution in Chili! Down with the Dictatorship!" in a manner which almost implied a personal feeling in the controversy. Besides that, some very eloquent parallels are being drawn in the café between Chili and Brazil.

—The appointment of Alexandre Affonso da Rocha Sattamini to be inspector of the custom-house of this port, was announced this morning. Sr. Sattamini has been for some time assistant inspector, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of list new office. We helieve this appointment will be satisfactory to the importers and all others having business relations with the custom-house.

—It is reported from S. Paulo that the military detachment detailed to accompany the telegraph work across to Matto Grosso revolted at Campinas when ordered to embark on a railway train on the 9th. Forced to take their departure, they made serious disorders on the train, stealing fruit, etc., frightening passengers, and finally firing upon the engine driver. Another exhibition of discipline?

—Bravo, Novidades! Our colleague wishes the Bolsa to be kept out of the Rua do Ouvidor at least, and that stock speculations be rigorously confined to the Rua da Alfandega. As the Novidades suggests no cure for the disease, we suggest suspension by the neck to the nearest lamp of any man of legal age heard speaking of shares after 4 o'clock p. m. Our remedy is severe, but it will reduce the number of speculators, who have become an intolerable nuisance!

—A clever check on dishonest conductors has been discovered by the Santa Thereza inclined plane company. Passengers are offered a half-penny fot each coupon delivered them on paying their fares. As this sum is beneath the notice of Rio's millionaires, the company lurnishes a box wherein the coupons may be deposited, and agrees to regularly pay the value represented by these to some benevolent society. It is hard on the conductors, but in these days of transition the conductors must take their share of the burdens.

—The minister of the interior has notified the governor of Santa Catharina that he has no money to send thin the collection of the decrees of the provisional government. Perhaps Gen. Alvim is just a little bit ashomed of these decrees and does not wish them to be sentiered all over the country.

—It appears that Sr. Bethencont da Silva, contractor-general für all the public departments, and ex-chief of the laboring mene's party, can give private little entertainments to bis friend, Gen. Alvim, the obnister of the interior, at the Lyclo de Artes e Officios. Of course Gen. Bethencont has a right to coopuliment his friend, Gen. Alvim; but why not give the Jesta at home?

—If the government fiscal of the city's tramway lines is not too busily occupied in doing nothing, will be devote just a little of his attention to the manager of the Jardine Bolanico lines for the parpose of discovering the reason why more trams are not run limiting the hours of greatest travel? The time lost in waiting for a seat, and the number of massengers canied on the platforms and footboards, is occular proof that Sv. Coetho Cintra is not using proper efforts to accommodate the public.

The Tribina investigation terminated on the 10th, and we may soon expect to learn why the police consider that no one was concerned in it and no one is to blame. The inquiry lasted 42 days, and 34 witnesses were examined? It may be survived, however, that the influencements offered Sr. Medeiros to keep upict will not form a part of the report. For the shame of the thing, we trust the police will drop the customary chapt about morality, partionism, and the necessity of preserving order. A government which violates all these should not make any pretenses to the contrary.

—Our glorious protectors, the soldiers, have now got into trouble with the employés of the Santa Cruz alattour. A quariel occurred on the 10th letween a soldier of the 5th artillery, stationed there, and an employé of the alattuir, and from this spining a general conflict between the two forces. The laborers apparently held their own, but several men on tout sides were wounded. Buth parties were finally sbut up in their respective quarters, so were finally sbut up in their respective quarters, so cannot be considered to the control of the c

—The constant complaints of pocket-picking among that crowd in the Rua da Alfandega, where the representatives of the brokers offer their wares to nuwary passers-by, at last induced the brigadier-general, cluef of pulice, to remove the crowd to the alley hetween the post-office and the Exchange. The people in the Rua da Alfandega are happy, but those of os who are utiliged to go to the Praga do nut exactly see the fluo of having the dowrs of his establishment filled by people, who certainly look as if a bath would imprive them, and who smell most curious. Could not the pulice oblige this most above crown to lead to the festivals in the old Laugo do Pago?

—It is so evident that it is riliculous, this attempt at making the population of Rio appear, by rensus, more than twice what it really was on December 31st. One case is sufficient. A broker was importuned to fill up the list representing few persons resident in his office, when one lives in Nichtenoy, where he was again registered, and the other cesules somewhere in the suborbs, and, as a minor, will certainly appear once more as an inlabitant of Rio. This is not taking a census; it so outragenus nonsense. The same thing has occurred in commercial offices, where no one resides, but the collectors insisted upon baving all the staff curtofled. There is one explanation: the collectors are paid for capita.

—One of the most characteristic signs of the times was the baugnet with which the first anniversary of the separation of church and state was celebrated on the 7th inst. At this banquet presided Gen. José Simeio, seoator for Pernaulsco and exadjutant-general of the army. Among the guests were Athinial José Castodio de Mello, deputy for Bahia, ex-Minister Demetro Ribeiro and other opposition members of congress. The toasts, instead of being confined to the ascal commonlaces, amounted to a real political liebate in which were discussed the cause and care of the civils of the present situation, which was described by one of the present statuation, which was described by one of the congressmen present as an endisciplined military oligarchy controlled by a set of speculators. The prevalent idea at the languet seemed to lee that this situation will be swept away by another revolution and that finally the real republic will be established.

—On the 7th inst. the Fornal do Commercio made a most just and righteous complaint against the delay at the custom-house in discharging lighters. It has been a comstant source of annoyance, this delay, to steamship agencies, consignees of goods and the lighter companies, and the repeated complaints have been met with the ininference so dear to the government employé the world over. The Fornal, however, succeeded in "drawling" the acting inspector of the enstom-house, whose explanation is quit inahequate. We are tired of making suggestions, but will ver re one more: Let the custom-house, abolish its force of laborers and permit the steamship companies to discharge their own goods—in the custom-house if this must be thune, or in bonded warehouses rented by the companies in case of need. It is a crying shame that the Rio de Jaueiro custom-house has to confess its inability to handle the merchaodise arriving in the port. If consignees of goods unduly delay these in the warehouses of the custom-house, increase in the warehouse in the warehouse of the custom-house, increase in the warehouse in the warehouse are the warehouse and the warehouse and the warehouse and the warehouse are the warehouse and the warehouse are the warehouse and the warehouse and the warehouse are the warehouse and the warehouse and the warehouse and the warehouse are the warehouse and the warehouse and the warehouse and the warehouse and

—On the 8th telegrams published here announced that Denmark had formally recognised the Brazilian republic,

-Dr. Figueiredo de Magalhaes did mit go lo Alrica after ali'll He relurned to this much afflicted city on the 7th mst.

—From 4,000\$ to 10,000\$ certainly seems a modest sum to establish an English paper here to delend the true interests of Brazil. We are surprised that "Sr. Latayette" did not apply direct in the Treasury, instead of advertising for so landequate a sum in the *Toward do Commercia*.

—Bravol Sr. Eduardo Wandenkolk, the minister of onatine, has informed some workmen at the navy-yard who want more pay, that they are quite at fiberty to let out their services elsewhere. Lit, and Deputy Vinbacs should come into play here, and laye a talk with this close-fixted minister,

—The minister of finance has issued orders that an authentications of slave registry shall be issued from the books existing. Just what right and authority Minister Barbosa has to refuse a legal document does not appear. It is a piece of despotism which can not decently be labelled "republican."

—Sr. Arthur de Azevedo, journalist, playwright and public employé, has decided that Rio audiences know much letter what good acting is than do the frequenties of the Condile Français. If after this "soaping" the Rio audiences ilo not go crazy over Lazevehr's next Revusta, they are unthankful digs!

—It is orbled from Lombin that the new steamer Petropolis, building for the Petropolis service of the Cia. Geral de Estradas de Ferro do Brazil (ex Leopoldina, ex Rica and Northern, ex Principe do Gião Patá, ex Macá) has been successful on her trial rip and will soon be really to clear for Brazil. It is said that the trial developed a speed of 1634 knots per hour.

—Many original republicans are realizing that they made a mistake in attributing to the monarchical form of government the political evils of this contry. Dr. Arrstides Lobo, who has been a republican since 1870 and who was the first republican minister of the interior, writes to a S. Paulo paper that he almost feels remorse for the part he took in the revolution.

—The want of discipline in the army continues to display itself in the criminal statistics of the country. On the night to the 2th inst. a man was severely wounded on Praca da Republica by a corporal of the 24th battalem of infautry. On the same day in Nictherny a solher of the 1sa hattalion and the property of the 1st of the 1s

—There is certainly a want of consideration shown somewhere in importing thousands of Russians at this season of the year. However healthy these people may be, their suddlen transfer from the depths of an European winter to the huttest season of a tropical cliniale can out but be a nost dangerous trial to them. Can not the government restrict immigration during December, January and February 2

DIKD

HOLDEN.—At Petropolis on the 4th iost. THOMAS HOLDEN, aged 66 years, after a brie illness.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 8th the "Centros Pastoris do Brazil" company, capital 15,000,000\$ was formally organized.

--lo the state treasmy of S. Paulo there was a balance of 1,515,000\$, at the end of the year. During the year the state pabl 700,000\$ of its floating debt.

—The municipal conneil of Casa Branca, São Paulo, has been authorized to contract a loan of 50,000\$, the product of which is to be expended no sanitary improvements.

—O Paiz on the 5th publishes a list to make most people stare. No less than 12 banks and 49 companies call upon their shareholders for a little more cash during the month.

—The "Melhoramentos de Santa Thereza" company will start with 600,000\$, and proposes to make the hill from which it derives its name a sort of Paradise, without either snakes, or apples.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco União Ibero-Americano held on the 15th it was decided to increase the capital to 10.000,000\$. This is probably designed to reduce the dividents,

--The debt of Urugnay amounts to about \$125 fer capita. This is a state of affairs produced by the peculiar theories of national development adopted by the provisional government of Brazil.

--The Co-operative Company of Economists is a good title and seems to slow a temlency towards free-trade. We rather think that these "economists" are after the savings of the people,

—At the end of the year the state of Minas Geraes had the sum of 201,491\$227 in the state treasury, 52,403\$393 in the Banco Nacional and 1,173,991\$218 in the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil "Water and Light" is the title of a new company here, capital 1,000,000\$; but strange to say sewerage will also form a feature in its operations.

—The Banco Nacional distributes 38 per share (In per cent, per annum) to its shareholders for the latter hall of 1890, curries 500,000\$ to reserve (and and 2,640,187\$550 to profits in suspense and the next half year.

—The "Minerva Progresso Pernambucano" company, capital 200,000,000* (1) is to be organized to work a patent that dispeases with steam for vessels affoat. Air pressure drives the vessels and whistling is probably the mutive power.

On the 9th the prospectus of the Norte-Oeste do Brazil" railway appeared. The proposed capital is 40,000,000\$ in gold, nr £4,500,000. The furbling of railways to connect the states of Pernamhuco, Ceará and Pianhy is the purpose of the rompany.

—If £2,000 in gold received from England are worth 20,000\$ and £2,000 in gold exported to Montevideo are worth 23,600\$, Brazil is grawing the very fast. We refer to the Diario do Commercio of the 8th inst. from which these figures are derived.

—A telegram in O Paiz, an authority now in S. Panlo affairs, on the 5th says that the Banco Constructor de S. Panlo made 300,000\$ in 4 months, and with divide 12 per cent, among its shareholders. Schaps the Bancu Constructor had a land and colonization contract?

—So great was the concourse of subscribers to the capital of the Rio Doce railway that the directory, or the incorporators, were ubliged to grant late concers "the time indispensible" for paying their deposits. This is a delicate attention to subscribers inknown in harbarous countries.

—In four months the Nova Era Rural do Brazil (agriculture) company earned sufficient to distribute 55,00π\$ among the shareholders, place 5,00π\$ to reserve limid and carry 134,867\$7851 to the next account. This is certainly a very layorable return on a paid-up capital of 2,000,000\$.

—It is proposed to establish a hark with a capital of 200,000\$ at Vassouros, Rio de Janeiro. We applaced the idea; what is wanted is a nonber of small banks scattered through the interior, with local interests, and not emirmons institutions directed by residents in Rio with branches in the country.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Pfalnicação e Commercio de Assuea" company held on the pth inst. it was decided to increase the capitat to tiquococos, and change the name to the "Industriat do Norte" company. The facility with which companies—and individuals—change their names in Brazil, renders statistics very difficult.

—The representative of the Banco Emissor the Pernambuch has deposited £100,000 in the national treasury to guarantee its first issue of notes. A deposit of £8,000 had already been made in the sub-treasury in Pernambuco, which makes the total £158,001 up to date. This bank has been authorized to make one-half of its issue here in Rio de Janeiro!

—The "Manidactora de Briuquedos" company odly asks for 200,000\$, in exchange for which it will turn out playthings to delight the hearts of the Brazilian youth. A peculiar feature is the meorpotator of this company—which is a company for children and ballast service in this part. If the Brinquedos company will now buy and operate a laundry, the combination will be perfect.

—On the 7th the shareholders of the Bauco dos Estados Unidos entleusiastically approved the fusion with the Banco Nacional, as was only to be expected. At the toecting called for the same day of the sbareholders of the Banco Nacional to approve the fusion with the Banco dos Estados Unidos, there was not a quorum present, which peccarrence may—or may not—have significance.

—The receipts at the recebedoria in this city (internal revenue) amounted to 17,012,061\$433 in 1890, against 12,234,545\$81 in 1889, or an increase of 4,777,516\$525. Stamp taxes increased from 2,257,2538023 to 4,484,055\$518, tax on transfers in teal extate from 1,551,903\$553 to 3,025,633\$409, it call extate from 1,551,903\$553 to 3,025,633\$409, it call extate from 1,552,172\$109 to 3,835,391\$794.

On the 9th inst, Gen. Barbosa apparently awoke to the fact that affairs in the custom house are not as they should he, and issued "an order of the day" for their correction. While talking about the custom house, we may necution a runner that Li. Com. Ilasselmann, guarda-mör and director of festas, has accepted a seat in the directory of the "Unitão dos Trapiches" company; salary 20,000\$\$ per annum.

—The day after Epirhany when the Christmas holidays were terminated, was particularly rich in prospectuses. The "Central do Brazil" company, capital 6,000,000 & will acquire an established factor lusiness, build central sugar factories under interest guarantees from the state of Rio de Jateiro, etc. The "Estreito e S. Francisco ao Chapinn" company, capital 60,000,000 & will huild a rallway, with branches, from Estreito on the coast of the state of Santa Catharina, to the banks of the Chopin river in Paraná and the "Empreza de Construcções Civis" company, capital 15,000,000 & will buy unimproved fami, improve it and sell it, hesides doing a general building, leasing and letting business.

-Which invited who? Conde de Figuelredo says the Banco Nacional was invited to join the says the banco reactional was invited to join the Ranco dos Estatios Unidos. Sr. Conselheiro, Commendador, Col. Mayrink says the Banco dos Estados Unidos was invited to join the Nacional. Lt. Col. Barão de Oliveira Castro can explain the conundrum. Perhaps neither invited each?

-The decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro granting an interest guarantee to the Banco do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, is dated on the 2ml and Estatio do Rio de Janeiro, is dateil on Ine 2mi and stijulales that one-third of the capital of the bank (6,666,666\$666) must be employed in mortgages. On this sum the state guarantees 6 per cent, per annum, besides which the hank may issue hypothecary notes against these bans, which will be received at state fiscal agencies in guarantee of contracts, etc.

-The minister of finance has found it necessary to repeat to sub-treasuries that the government is not called upon to redeem notes of the banks of not called upon to redeem notes of the banks of issue. But what are the agencies to alo? The first lastice of the Banco dos Estados Unidos were government money, so slightly modified that it requires an expert to discover them. The best thing would be for the minister to order the will-drawal of this hybrid currency. A portrait of Sr. Mayrink—Panand hat and all—might be put on the new money to avoid confusion.

"In the commercial section we publish to day the halance-sheet of the Banco Unian Ibero-Americano. From it our readers will see the marvel ricano. From it our readers will see the marvel-ions results which this institution of credit ha-reached during the four months of its existence. The net profit of the bank in this period was 980,-000\$, or which 600,000\$ will be employed in com-pleting the capital, 200,000\$ go to reserve fund, and a dividend of 50 per cent, per anuum will be distributed to the shareholders."—Gazeta de No-tucias, Jan. 6th. Well may this result he catled "marvellous," profits of 490 per cent, on banking must drive London and New York wild.

must drive London and New York with.

—On the 7th the Banco also Estable Unidos made public its method of issuing guilt certificates for use in paying import thities. The bank will charge 3/ of one per cent., payments in he made at the sight rate of exchange on London on the previous day. In other words, possible purchasers of these precious certificates will be able to calculate whether It is more alwantageous for them to buy gold in the market, or to pay the bank its commission. One effect is sure to result; gold will disappear from the provincial custom-houses and he replaced by these certificates, for merchanist are not likely to pay freight and insurance on coin, when a certificate, point as point, can be sent by mail. How long these certificates sent to the provinces will remain in circulation is an interesting question, for there is no necessity of ever presenting them to the issuing hank for redeenption.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Ja	neire, January	12th, 1801.
Par value	of the Brazilian mil	teis (1\$000), gohl	. 27 il.
tlo	nte ilo	tlo in U. S.	
	cein at \$4 86,69	5 per (1 stg	54 75 615
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) 1	Brazilian gohl	1.427
ilo	of £1 stg. in Brazili	ан доЫ	8 840
	-	_	
Bank rate	ol exchange, official o	a London to-ilay	2014 d
Piesent v.	due of the Brazilian (ntil reis (gold)	1\$142
da	alr	ilo (paperla	7t5 is gold
do	do	do in U.S.	
	coin at ≸4 8o γ	ter Er sig	40 25 C
Value of	1.00 (\$4 80 pter £1	sig I in Braz-	
	ilian currency lp		28481
Value of ,	(1 sterling ,,		11\$975

EXCHANGE.

January 6.—Epiphany. Business at the banks and Baka was suspended, and the Exchange closed.

January 6.— Epiphany. Basiness at the banks and Itaka was suspended, and the Exchange closed.
January 7.— The market opened with 2015 the official rate 11 Loudon at the banks and this tate was cominated throughout the foremont. Shuttly after 12 na. the tate was reduced to 2015 and 21 this the market closed. Official rates during the day were 105/2—2015 in Loudon, 465—472 on Hamburg, at 20 dies 2\$70—8\$500 on New York at 15th. There that not appear to be much doing, but bursiness in reposed paper was reported at 20 \$16-2016 and commercial steeling was quoted at 2016—2016 Sovereigns solid at 125-105, chaing with selfers at this pince, hupers at 125-50.

January 8.—The official steeling 121e was 2016, but husiness in boak steeling was doing at 2026 on formula office, and the market was from at the close. Bank on Paris 479—472 on Hamburg \$51—544 and on New York \$2500—\$15.10. There was very little doing and same triling amounts at commercial sterling were reported at 2026 of 5000 and 2016 at 12500. Sovereigns solid at 12500, closing with buyers at 12500.

January 9.—Official rates are unchanged and the market is

January 9.—Official rates are unchanged and the market is firm, but quiet. The husiness doing was in bank sterling at 201/—201/, with some transactions in commercial vepor ed at 20 716-201/. Sovereigns classed with buyers at 12500, sellers at 12500 for cash; huyers at 115700, sellers

at 11\$900 5. 0. 31M

January 10.—There were no changes in official rates at the banks, but the market was rather flat and the small amonat of business doing was in bank stelling direct at 20%—20 516, with something done in repassed paper early in the day at 20%. Commercial stelling was quoted at 20%—20 716. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 12\$000, sellers at 12\$005 for cash; buyers at 11\$700, sellers at 11\$500 for the 31st

for the 31st January 12.—The Banco Nacional and the Commercial opened at 20% on London, the others at 20%, and this latter was the rate thiring the day. Bank on Pauls 470—476, no Hamburg 480—486 and 285.0—285.30 on New York. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20 516 in the morning and 20% Later. Sovereigns 301 at 1287.50, and closed with botyers at this price, sellers at 128190.

LONDON	AND BRAZILIAN	BANK,	LIMITED.	

Capital	000
RALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER	1, 1890.
Assets.	
Capital, un-called	5,555,555\$56 1,650,817 70
Bills receivable	1,051,088 6ge
Head office and branches	6,321,101 390
Loans, current accounts, etc.	4,203,968 460

a	414031700 400
Securities to accounts current, etc	7,073,702 290
Cash	5,042,732 680
Liabilities.	32,799,866\$860
Capital, subscribed	11,111,111\$m
Deposits in account current	697,994 040
do 3, 6 and 10 days notice	3,895,491 550
do 15 aml 60 days notice	327,106 810
tlo fixed maturity	9,084,074 080
Securities for accounts current, etc	10,099,284 710
Sunity accounts	4.552,192 070
Bills payable	32,612 490

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 7th January, 1891. For London and Rearili W. J. Crummick, actg. Manager W. J. W. Honey, actg. Accountan

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHASES.

	January 5.						
5000	do 31st deb. Genal	11 650	250	do	nL	23	500
		Bar	As.				
	Brazil, 24, xd, 28th	165	200	industri	3 1st, pr first td	225	

1000 Brazil, 24, xd,		200 Federal, 31st,pr	20
28th	160	200 Industri, first td	226
7300 Br. N. Amer. pr.	20	1500 Lavoura e Com.	. 80
75 ilo		1300 Envoura e Com.	100
75 110	29 300	500 do wd. etc.	177
5100 do	30	too Mutuo	8 500
200 Constructor	235	500 Nacional	156
1000 do bo. 315t.	245	1487 do	157
100 Cred. Movel	96 500	1350 do	158
600 do,	97	3500 do 31st	162
600 du	27	200 do do	
000 40	99	,,,,,, do 00	170
2350 do 315t	100	1000 do 1lowd.	
1000 do 28 Feb. pr	70	500 rlo doetc.	168
500 Cred. Universal	66	100 Rural e Int	81
27∞ τto	67	425 do	86
2500 Estados Unidos	245	1200 do 28 Feb.	q6
1000 do	245 500		35
1000 40	342 200		35
1000 do 315t	250	200 Sul Americano	128
200 Federal, pr	21	500 do 31st	132
700 1ht	23	500 Viação do Br	49
200 do	23	1000 Regional	
1000 do	25	Minas 31st	5.5
1000 do ho. 315t	30		

	Rails	mys.		
1030	38 500 42	1000	Sapucahy Sorocabana prolongation	-
	Missel	Lucas		

		Mis	cellineon	3.	
1000 1000 300 504 150	S Christ, tram. wd. first td	300 255 56 45 68 70	500 500 2000 4000 100 1000 2400	O. Hydr. pr do do bo. 31st. do 31st. Cent. Pastoris Terr. e Col.31st Norte e Oeste	
100			2400		

	january 7.						
2070	Sovereigns	12	100	121	ileb. (Geral	71
	Apolices			150	do		
10	ileb, Sapucahy.	968		1000	do	10 Feb.	72

			Bar	As.				
500	Agricola, 26th	147		200	Cred. 1	Universal		
3130	do 318t.	149			15 Feb		75	
101	Ilrazil, 25, xd	165		1050	do	ar Mar.	85	
000	Constructor	232		300	Estado	5 Unidos	248	
300	10	234	500	2500	do		250	
ĹΟ	110	235		600	do wd.	etc. 315t	255	
000		248		1000	do	28th	260	
50	Cooperativo	30		1000	rlo	28 Feb.	270	
50	nlo	21		1070	Federa	d, pr	25	
50	Cterl. Movel,	105		50	Flumi	iense	55	
100		t07		500		ra e Com.		
100					wil, 30	th	177	
250				500	Nacio	ıat	160	
0.10		. 66	500	200	do		162	5
200				89	do		164	
200		112		960	nlo		165	
con	ılo ılu	115		500		ışıh.	161	
STAR	ılo dπ.,.	116		500		do	165	
0.293	Cred. Universa			1055		318t	r65	
5000			250	2068			168	
120		. 67	500	3000	do	do	170	
500						rios	7	
420		. 68	500			nal Minas	52	
8001						3151	54	
171			500	1000	Rural	e Ini. zist		
0 0						grouping to	32	
COO	du do	. 74		5000	nio	bo. Feb.	100	

71	tlo		6y 500	1000	Rurale Im. 31st	٠,
0	tlo		73		pi	32
×	dı	rlo	74	5000	nto bo. Feb.	100
ю	τlo	da	75	100		100
w	լիո	314, pr.	34	1800	Sul Americano	130
oc	ılır	do	34 500	300	do wd qist	138
œ	do	ılo	35	1580	Un. Ibero Amer	130
υĠ	ilo	5 Feb .	75	100	do	190
50	tlo		70	100	do	200
50	do		71	500	do	205
			Kail	ways.		
00	Geral	 .	37	300	Sapucahy	127
	2	-1				- n

		Geral	37	300	Sapucahy	127
į	2000	Sapucalty	175	1000	do	128
	2595	ilo xd	125	200	do	120
	1000	do ile	127	2000	tlo bo. 20 Felt,	140
į			Miscela	ancon		•
	300	Melh, no Brazil		2000		30
		15th	334	200	do .,	21
	100	luic. de Melh	45	1000	do	23
	500	tlo	47 500	2000	do 315t.,	23
	4000	do	47 500 48	2000	do do	24
	000	Melh. S. Paulo	68	2000	do do	25
	100	Nova Era Rural	30 500	2000	do do	26
	1000	Jo	40	4000	do do	27
	150	do	40 500	1000	do do	28
	200	do	41	1000	do do.,	30
	400	do xd	39	333	do bo 31st	25
	1000	Torrens	75			

1000 Torrens		333	ao b	u. 315t	2
January 8. 30,350\$ Gold 3000 Sovereigns 1000 deb. Getal	12 020	36 87			96
	Ban	ks.			•

	Ban	ks.
300 Agricola 1000 do 1000 do 315t 100 Brazil, 28, xd 150 Commercio, 24.	150 160 135 165 67 500	800 Federal, pr 25 500 do 26 500 do de de 24 800 Franco Braz 114
100 Constructor 100 Cooperativo 50 do	22	500 Lavoura e Com. 180 2050 Nacional 165 2000 do 170
150 Creil, Movet 550 do 2000 do	112 500	2000 da 31st. 170 220 de do 172 5640 do do 175 5000 do 15 Feb. 178
2800 do 600 ilo 31st 200 do do	116 118 125	50 Port. Braz. pr. 13 200 Penhor e Hyp 102 1500 Rural e Int 85
800 Crd Publico, pr 2000 Cred. Universal 56400 do	8 69	200 do #5 50 4500 do #6 300 Sul Americano, 130 1000 do 3151 137
1850 do	70 500	200 Un. Ib. Amer. 210 200 do 225

1000 100 500 1000	Feeti ! Ratados ilo	Poputar. Unidos	10 249 251 252	425 200 3700	Regio ilo	e Cred, as nal, Minas , .	62 51
1000	nla	28 Feb.	#54 270	200	do	31st	54

			action tonys		
1000 G 1000 2000 1000	τlo		\$ 500 1100 2000	Geral Sappeaby, 28 Fb th bo. 15 Feb. Quilombo.	140 140
		B	Irscellaneon	ıs.	
150 P 50 M 280 II 250 890 635 200 500	rotec, ilor lelli. mr i tic. de l ilo ilo ilo ilo ilo	4	500 1 100 3 2006 50 5 100 1000 1000	Obras Hydr. pr. 3181 Nova Kre Riral do 2 Fett. Gai. dis Loc. Aites Graph do Nurie e Oeste. Cent Paulista. Const de O. Publicas	24 41 46 105 221 222 48 83

January 9 40 Apolices 964 227 do 965	24,400\$ Apolices	96
	Banks	
200 Brazil, 25 16ft	300 Cr Univ. 200\$	215
100 dn 168	500 do	216
200 Constructor 222	1220 Econ Popular	10.5

200 €		ictor	533		1230	Econ	Popular	10	500
500	rle)		433		1000	ılo		to	750
1000	do		234		500	Estado	Unidos	252	
		ativo	27		2000	do	3181 .	262	
1000 C		Movel	130		500	do	8 Feb	775	
1000	do		122		500	France	ı Braz	114	
300	do		123		30C	Muteo		ġ.	
500	τlo	3151 .	125		100	Nacion	nal	167	
1500	do	do	130		100	do		163	
1000 d	o wd.	etc. do.	1 15		328;	do		170	
5500 C	red t	Iniversal	71		460			170	500
750	do		72		1000		315t .	175	
50	dυ	*****	72	500	1000		tlo	178	
5825	do		73		1000	do	rlo	130	
150	do	*** * * * *	74		150	Penh.	e Hyp	62	
t 50	do		75		450		e Int	85	
2000	do	3151	74		525	do		86	
15000	do	28 Feb	75		1000	Sul Ar	nericano.	132	
15000	·la>	tlo	77		400	do		134	
1000	цo	do	78		1000	do		133	
5000	do	Feb.	78		1990	do		136	
16500	dπ	do	79		100	do		137	
1000	do	do.		500	100	do		137	500
14000	do	do	80		2000	do		138	-
10000	110	nlo	81		226	Un. de	(red. 28	62	
150	do	2003	210		1000	Viação	do Braz.	50	
			- 1	Yun/a	narys.				

roo Geral	32	100 Sapucally 129
	Miscell	aneous
toooo Lloyil Braz 100 Inic. de Melli 1500 do 2500 ilo 700 Nova Era Raral 30 Brazil Ind	4; 46 47 17 500	225 Prot. rlos Ops 22 100 1600 Obias Hyrl pr. 15 1100 do 16 200 do 17 500 2500 do 18 4003 do 3181 23
January 10		
6 Apolices 38 do	964 975	86 Apolices 967 500\$ do 9h 124 h. n. Predial 88

				Ban	ks.	
300	Brazil,	25	166		2000	Estados Unidos 249
100	ılo	×d	167		1200	do 252
1000	Br. N	Amer. pr	19	750	1000	do bo. 3151 265
652	Constr	ctor	235		2000	do 318t , 270
500	τlo	5 Feb	245		45	Mumo 9
			25		500	Nacional 177
200	Cted. N	lovel	124		500	nlo 178
200	do		125		500	tlo 315t., 1Š5
100	rlo	******	126		300	
3500	do	41 St	130		2000	do 10187
1000	do	do	131		1400	
toog	do	rlo	132			Penh. e Hyp., 62
500	do	do .	135		1500	Runde Int 85
3500	do	pr	90		1000	
3000	do		92		3500	Sul Americano, 138
100	rlo		91		1700	
100	rlo		94		1500	
100	ale:		95			Uniin de Cred 218
500	τlo		96		120	do 25 61
2250	nlo		110		100	
2000		iversal	75		100	Un. Ib. Amer 230
2100	do		76		200	do 232
1550	do		76	500	200	tlo 233
15500	do		77		1500	Regional,
1000	ılo	315t	80			Minas 49
400	. do	2005	120		2000	
	Franco	Biaz	112		1000	
40	tlo		114		102	Tenitorial,

					Minas	300
			Rails	142315.		
					Geral Sap'hy, bo, 31st	
			Minell	анген	<i>s</i> .	
		Braz			Nova Eta Rutal	36
500	dο	teg	257	539	: tlo 3151	41
		le Melh			do 3 Feb.,	44
			47		Terras e Col	48
		315l .	50	300	O. Hysh pr	18
1000	do	ho 3151	50	2400	do 31st.	20
100	Melli.	S. Panlo	68	1500	do do	21
1000	do	3151 .	70			

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Juneiro, 12th January, 1891

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee. — Business to a molerate extent has been doing the past week, but the supply of coffee continues so small, and stocks are so molerate, that dealers have been emballed to exchange. The fluctuations in the gold value of the currency are upd and resules calculations decidedly difficult, but the tendency has been downwards all alone, and the gold value of coffee is to-day perhaps a per cent under our has quotations. It Santon there has been less this most solding and receipts there appear to warrant the belief that they will awar guitably decrease, but there is no crassing via propher copp scaons.

In another column we print the estimates of crops as furnished by the Yarrant do Commercia; they show very little variation from the opinious already formed, and to which we have referred.

The shipments during the week have been:

The shipments during the week have been

Ja ja

22,308 bags for the United States
10,171 Europe
3,000 Cape of Good Hope
4,175 Elsewhere

39,654 bags.
Fat the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom ouse amount to ;

	1	6,565	bags for	Unite	d States		
		668		Cape Elsew	ol Good	Норе	
	-	26,939	bags.				
Th				h coffee an	::		
ě	Juit	ed Sta	tes!				bags.
ın.	6	New	York An	ier ste Ada	vance		12,444
-	Eur	ope:					
n.	7	Brem		r Gruf Bis			300 86
	9			tr La Pia	la		150
	ģ	Geno	o Ital str	Aaria			250
	10	Lond	on Br str	Elbe			1.650

Elsewhere:
9 Cape of Good Hope Nor bk Modesta.... Receipts for the past week were 35,745 bags, against 38,956 hags for the preceding week and 38,297 bags for the week before.

The market is reported firm this morning at the following quotations, viz: Washed nominal

abenotines.	uo	110	
oorl ist	do	do	
egular ist 7	760- 75070	11\$400	100
rdinary 1st. 7	100- 7 610	114410-1147	
ood and 7	490- 7 4151	11 000-11	200
		10 600-10 8	
	540- 7 080	9 600-10	100
The custom hon-	se valuation (denote I for the	cortent was
maius unchanged	at two re ner	kilo	content wee
Stocks were this i	normng estim	ated to be 178,	717 bags.
Vess	els loading a	nd to load.	bags.
New York	B) sir '	7. W. Taylor .	
tlo	Amere	Ir Vigilaucht.	• •
New Orleans	remot s	ii Pigamanan.	
Baltimore	Amer lu	g Gird Tiding	5 4,000
Havre	Fristr #	Ille de Conri .	
Hamburg	Gerstr	Kosurio	
do	00.30	Centra	
Antwerp	11."		•
Trieste	Dt Str G	mlileo	
	Austr s	tr Zichy	
rlo		Orun	
Mediterranean	Fr str	Brétagne	
do		l'ibet	

Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 50n primage.	Exchange on London	do No 7	N Y per @	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	Elsewhere	Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
9,454	35 C	21 3% d	102400	10\$700		187.812	1,256	3,142	318	;	2,824	;	7,828	Jan. s
14,640	35 (:	10,400	10,700		187.706	\$00	3.401	667	1,000	1,734	;	3.295	Jan. 6
10,221	35 €	20%	10.4.00	10,700		184.820	461	8,265	55	2,000	815	5,395	5,379	Jan. 7
9,163	35 C	Hee	10,400	10,700		135,822	6,845	6,442	2,745	:	600	3,097	7,444	Jan. 8
13.041	35 C	20%	10,400	10,700		182,344	4.400	6,815	139	;	980	5,696	3 337	Jan. 9
8,466	35 €	K0E	10,600	10,900		176,013	15,477	11,589	251	:	3,218	8,120	5.258	Jan. 10
:	:	÷	:	;		178,717	:	;	:	;	:	:	2,704	Jan. (1
32,442	;	:	:	:		:	71,403	40,985	4,175	3,000	11,502	22.308	53.949	since 1st Jan.
2,050,436	:	:	;	,		:	:	1 427.196	103,987	31,100	375,207	896,902	1,442,939	since 1st July

Rio Z egandir	Associ ig po	iaçă Silic	o C	omi nd	nei o	cial tatic	dail ms e	y c	able he (grar Loffe	n to	New aiket	York.
Receipts for a days. Prices advancing	do do	Good 2nd, per :o kilos	expenses and freight by steamer	Pitces: Regular 1st, per to kilos	Steamer freight, U. States 350 & 500	Exchange, commercial stg	Market	do Europe,	Shipments for U. States bags	do Santos. ,,	Receipts yesterday, .,	Stock this morning, bags	
	171/2 0	7\$250	1816 €	1\$750	350 & 500	21 3/3 d	firm	4.000	:	24,000 *	11,000 *	188,000	Jam. 7
	16 11/16	7,250	17 11/16	7,750	356 8 50	203/8	firm	1,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	185.000	Jan. 8
	16 9116	7.250	17 9[16	7,750	35¢ & 500	20%	firtn	1,000	3,000	9,000	7,000	£86,000	Jan. 9
	:	;	;	;	;	:	firm	1,000	6,00	13,000	4,000	182,000	Јап. 10
	:	:	;	;	;	;	firm t	;	;	8,000	8.000	179,000	Jan. 16

WERKIN SHAMARADY

	OFFIGER A COOTHEATER,	
	J a	nuary 12th
	Shipments for United States during the week, do for Europe, etc do do Saifing clearances for the United States	12,000
ì	Steamers loading for United States	
	0. 1.0	

1	Stockat Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands Sales for United States during week	26,000	; *
	Shipments for Emope Market firm: Good Average. Steamers loading for United States	40.000	

Imports.

Plour. Receipts since the 1st have been :-	
Ionic, from New Zealand, 100 bags	50 brls. 624 K
Palmond A.P. J. C. A. B. Charles	674 bris.

Sales and deliveries for the week are estimated to have been about 9,000 bila, and stocks in first hands are :---9,000 bils. American 1,000 1, Trieste

10,000 brls.

white Pins.—Receipts 7,000 feet from Baltimore. Some-ing like a million feet are afloat for our port, but the market is reported steady at 115—tzors, per foot.

is reported steady at 115—150 rs. per foot.

wwedler Diese - Receipts are good ots, per futures and
6 ft dor, per Nowmerzel, both from Westerwick and buth on
order. Brokers quote red deals at 38500—43500, and white
at 15600—38500 per dor.

Brouce Pine - The Mignosette brought 142,945 feet,
which were sold at 365000 per dor.

which were sold at 365000 per doz.

Keroene. – Receipts nil. Quotations are michanged at 78000-78400 per case, and the market it steady.

Lard. – Receipts have been page keep, and 195 core-pre Aiker. The market has advanced sharply and it tending upwards. We may quote: George's lard, it lots, at 400 ts per lb, and other marks at 3700-380 rs.

Realin. – Receipts 100 bits, and quotations are inchanged at 98000-128000 per bit, according to marks.

Bran.—City milks is rather higher at 28300-28500 per bag, and no foreign has arrived.

bag, and no foreign has arrived. Turpentine. —We may quote at 550—560 rs. pet kilo-gamme. Receipts nil. Cennent. —Receipts net 1,000 lab. British pet Striue and so bris. Portuguese per Sante Fe. British and German canest are rather higher, but French is inclusinged. We consent and the physical process of the process of the Society of the Process of the Process of the society of the physical process. Process of the Cons. — Received Process of C

-		compta ii	ATC DCCII.—		
	2,731		Accrington,	from	Cardiff.
	722	11	Christina		
	2,154		Fred. E. Scammed	4	- 11
	1,456		Dora		41
	1,564	41	Prince Arthur		
	1,361	"	Europa		- 0
	1,087	- 11	Oronles		D
	444	- 11	y. Williams from	Gre	enock.
	836		Allida		0
	1,208		Regina, from Gran	ngem	outh.

All to dealers and companies. Rice.—The market has advanced to 10 \$500 per hag, and is firm. Receipts have been 1,400 bags per steamer via Europe.

via Europe.

Indian Corn. — Receipts have been 3,374 bags per Indian Corn. — Receipts have been 3,374 bags per Indian and 500 bags per steamers from the River Plate. The market is higher and firm; we may quote River Plate corn at \$500—\$5400 pet bag.

Hay—Receipts 1,000 bales, and brokers continue quotations of 55—90 rs. per kilogramme.

Codien. — Receipts have been 1,538 cases Notwegian per Chitra and 93 cases per Paramagus. Stocks are now estimated at about 0,000—10,000 packages. Dealers report the market firm, with a good demand, and quote: Canadian ubs 235000—245000, Norwegian cases 225000—245000.

PERNAMBUÇO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Murket Report, dated December 26th :

dated December 56th.

SUGAN-On market has been active; all suga, offered has found eager buyers ist lower figures than those last quoteti), the fall in each ange having allowed expoters to pay priese asked. Sales amount to 10,000 tons of which less than half goes to the United States, the rest to Canada, on the United Kingdom. Speck in first hands 700 tons, including 200 tons of Rio Grandes have been purchased at 97 af to 97 1547. We quote: good brutos 100 49, Goyannan 100 and Rio Grandes 93, dt the United States: 1347 more to Halfax. No. 10 by steam in Liverpool 122 4546 eccupary.

Last year; increase 143, 106 has, Sagints 676, 543 logs last year; increase 143, 106 has, Sagints 676, 543 logs. Slipments from September 181 to date.

		Crop 18go-gt	Crop 1889-90
United States Canada		2,578	4,299
United Kingdom	21	7, 105	321
	tons	24.582	4.640

Shipments constwise 23,621 tons.

Francurrs.—Sailing vessels are only in small demand and several seeking have sailed for l'atabados, but no improvement in rates it expected at present. We quote: sail to United States 156, Halifax or St. John 178 64:

BAHIA.

BAHIA.

From Mexira. Vanghan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated Dictmber 3121.

Sugar.—Market very quiet and no export business thing for wast of stocks. Entries continue to be almost nil and are as \$85-835; n. pet 10 kilos. Fiv. 100. / J. D. S.

Coco.—Recepts since our last amount to about 1,40° hags, and, together with what remined on hand, about 3,000 hags have been sold at 4\$40°-45:28-45:59 her 10 kilos. according to finetuation, in exchange. The denand 1,000 has according to finetuation, in exchange. The denand 1,000 has have changed hands at about the fullowing quota tick, with Clapada and superior Morivile 360°-6560°, d. has second \$550°-550°, all perior Morivile 360°-650°, d. has second \$550°-550°, all perior Morivile 360°, d. has second \$550°-550°, all perior Morivile 360°, d. has second \$50°, d. has second \$50°

SANTOS.

Mestrs. Namaam, Gept & Co., worlte under date of the and list!

Corns.—The market opened at 80x fit per ext. for good, werenge, but gradually cost and freight prices are way under the influence of falling exchange, currency pices neamblide emaning industry statistics, and it closes work at a hour 3 of decline for the unatil.

Keecipts are falling off gradually; we think, however, they state the state of t

a ne surbucits in December were!		
United States		bags.
New York	119,013	
Baltimore	8,327	127,340
Europe ;		
Havre	36,050	
Autwerp	12,266	
Hamburg	98,030	
Bremen	F, 250	
Baltie	3,300	
Rotterdam	5,010	
Amsterdam	2,372	
London.	1,554	
Hordeaux	500	
l'rieste	17.686	
Marseilles	5,750	
Lienoa	2,311	£86, og 7
1 7	otal	

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos los six months of crop-years:

DESTINATION	18gn.g1	1889-00	1888-8 ⁰
UNITER STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	405 335	382 143	159 316
Baltimore	8 327	0 028	2 113
Richmund	"		
Neir Orleans	2 997	1 481	
Galvesium	***		
Total	416 659	392 652	161 433
Emmes			
Chapmel f. o		5 000	4 000
larie	255 861	231 003	299 092
Amwerp	183 807	158 992	192 904
North of Europe & Haltic	485 642	329 929	317 500
England	≠4 o68	23 724	6 517
Buoleaux	2 792	1 000	200
Lisbon t. o			
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugat			
Mediterranean	208 613	121 055	124 238
Total	1,160 783	870 70;	944 451
Easan maga			
Canada		[
Cape of Good Hous			
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast			
Rio and cnast	381	1 148	492
Total	381	1 148	492
United States	416 650	31)2 652	161 433
Kurope	1,160 763	870 703	944 45r
Kisewhere	381	1 148	492
Tutals	:,577 823	1,264 503	1.106.226

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for

tile y	cars;		
DRS FINA FIIIN	1800	ı 88g	1888
UNITED STATES.	Hugs.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	532 213	729 746	437 671
Baltmure	8 327	17 412	6 86
Richmond			
New Orleans		5 493	240
Galveston	7:2		
Tetal	544 499	752 656	444 782
Ensork.			
Channel 1 o		9 000	4 000
Havre	416 481	555 330	40 t 68c
Antwerp	300 073		277 990
North of Europe & Bahic	766 699		512 802
England	54 581	80 411	7 517
Bordeaux	3 792	1 000	300
Lishon I. o			
Gibratur t o			
Portugal			5
Meiliteiraneau	288 561	243 806	172 774
Total	1,830 187	1,950 870	1,379 968
Kesewhere			
Canada			
Cape of Goal Hope			
Anstralia			
River Plate & West Coast			
Rio and coast	557	1 569	1 491
Total	557	1 569	1 491
United States	544 409	752 656	444 782
Енгоре	1,830 187	1,950 870	1,379 968
Elsewhere	557	1 569	1 491
Totals	2,375 243	2,705 095	1,826 241

TOTAL clearances of Coffee from Santus during the last 9 years in bags of 60 kilos.

	U. States	Кигоре	Kiscwhere	Totals
8an	544.4999	1.830,187	557	2,375,243
889	752,656 444,782	1,379,968	1,569	2 7115.095
887 886	468.042	1,303,576	4:375	1,775,993
885	500,116 387,645	1,549,611)	9,857	2,054,724
884	413.410	1,505,773	12,000	1,931,252
882	346,0(4	1,390,689	20,813	1,898,760

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

7ANUARY 5

QUERICE—ITS such Misgromette; 139 tons; Frostin; 50 ds; pine to order

LONGER — Its ship Prist, R. Scammett, 1349 tons; Shaw; 47

INS: coal to 1 curral of Brezit railway.

GREENICE. Nor like Allithat 555 tons; Laisen; 60 ds; coal to

WESTERWICE. Nor ling Pathner; 347 tons; Roth; 38 ds; pine to Clir. Hecksher & Co.

HAMBURG, via PERIPARNEUCO—Ger ship, Librara; 1,730 tons; Minageles; 50 ds; indistense, bound for Valparaiso,

Amageles, 50 ds; indistense, bound for Valparaiso,

7AN; 5.

CARDIFF—Nor like Point; 955 tons; Hansen; 41 ds; coal to

Braziti in Crist company.

—No like Prince Arthory: 962 tons; Andersen; 50 ds; coal to Nieton, Micgow & Co.

WESTERWICE.—Sor by Someworsh; 336 tons; Andersen; 101 ds; anadres to C. W. Gross & Co.

JAN. 5.

CARDIFF -Russ ablp Europha; 1,018 tona; Petersen; 4s da; coal to Industrial do Brasil company.

JAN. 9.

CARDIFF-Nor ble Orentes; 609 tons: Hausen; 44 de; coal to Lage Iruña.

GANGAMOUTH-Ner ble Negelma; 826 tunn; Albrechtsen; 42 de; coal to Industrial do Brazil company

JAN. 10.

BALTHOUGH — Amer by Alicei 296 tons; Bowling: 55 ds; sundices to Levering & Co.

Camper — Br lik Tushar; 1,555 tons; Tennant; 55 ds; coal to order.

order.

"A.N. 11.

CARDIEF.—Bi lik Kilmonton; 1,297 tons; Rouseon; 37 ils; cual to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREION VESSEL
7.4 NU.4 N.V. 7.
CARDUV - Br ship Charles, 1,456 tons; Nickerson; inillast.

7AN. 8.
and Dos-Hr bk City of Liverpool; 1,379 tona; McCarthy;

7.4 N. 8.
BARRADOS—Hr bk City of Liverpool; 1,379 tons: McCarthy; bullost, 7.4 N. 9.
BARRADOS—Hr ship IV, G. Russell; 1,248 tons; Ruhissan; hallwat
—Nor bk Prince Frederick; 1,450 tons; Overgaard; do. Mar no —Nor hy, Gambetha; 299 tons; Johansen; do.

MATRIC - Not his Gametas, 200 tons; Johansen; 110.

7AN, 11.

TALEARUANO—III his Gwyrtheyrn Castle; 789 tons; illansad, black
sad, ballast.

BARRADOS—Br lik Aslana; 1,080 tons; Gray; ballast
Lavarnoot, - lit his Highanors; 1,113 bons; Davis; di.
CARMITS—III ship Lord Lythen, 1,681 tons; Levis; di.
RANGOON—Br lik Monnenthaline; 1,153 tons; Gamle; ilo
RANGOON—Br lik Monnenthaline; 1,153 tons; Gamle; ilo

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CAPE TOWN - No by Moderia; collec-GALVESTON - Ger Ing Dinna; ballast, BARBADOS - Nor ship Aunty; do. - Amer the Viera H. Hoykin; do. - PERRAMBUCO - Swed the University of do. MARANHAM - Port lik Vario die Ganna; do.

—Ger ship Libraris, to which we referred in our last issue, striving here on the 5th in tow of ar Cistra, from Persumbaco.

—On the 6th the Yound do Commercio states that Nor like Illida, arrived here on the 5th, was struck by lightning on the evening of the 4th here were known and Pobs shands off the and a list all her spars. The accident was seen from Santa bought her into partlet the assistence of the bark and longith the first part leath authorities have problinted foreign vessels spain and single sharper sharper sharper for the first hind continue vessels are allowed to go along-side wharves, but all he service of footling and discharge must be done by "long linne men."

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

VESSELS AFLOAT & 1	OADING FO	RRIO
A. J. Boures	Baltimore	4 Nov
Alert	Maiseilles	8 Dec
Alice	Hamlurg	13 Dec
Anusala & Elizabeth	tlamburg	5 Dec
A unrica.	Operto	13 Dec
Anne	London	.,
Anne	London	
Ameriki	Antwerp	29 Nov.
Bafford	New York	9 Dec.
Beti	Sivansea	29 Nuv
Bronler trouve	Cardiff	
Bianca	Newcastle	••
Gnubaln	Swansea	
Congo	Memel	4 Dec
Coronel	Liverprof	::
Corrida	Swansea Glasgow	27 Nov
Concondia	Oscarshamu	*:
Combiren	Greenock	to Dec
Croydon	Swansea	27 Nov
Croam Priver	Cardin	
Christina	Cardiff	25 Nov
Duguy	Pensacola	
D'Arlognon	Marseilles	11 Dec
Donine	Marseilles	15 Dec
Energst	Pensacola	15 1760
Riverest Kilw D. Jewett	l'ensacola	
Klechnr	Gaspe	
Ellerske	Cardiff	30 Oct
Knrcka	San Francisco	17 Oct
Elise Both	Elsimore	5 Nov
Bury	Liverpool	
Firm	New York	28 Nov
Finneid	Antwerp	12 Nov
Flori	Newcastle	8 Dec
Freya	Carrliff	9 Dec
Frederick Stang	Newport	10 Dec
Ghnoni	Witnington	
Hehne	Pensacola	24 Nov
Imperiouse	Wishy	25 Nily

	Killny	Liverpool	
	Firmy	New York	28 Nov
	Francia	Antwerp	12 Nov
	Flora	Newcastle	8 Dec
	Freya	Cauliff	9 Dec
	Frederick Stang	Newport	10 Dec
	Ghnom	Wilmington	io i ec
	Heline	Peusacola	24 Nov
	Imperieuse	Wishy	25 Nily
	Invermark	Glasgow	
	Tum's Drantmond	San Francisco	••
	Junies L Pendergust	Pensacila	
	John Black	Brunswick	
	7. D. Eventt	Caplift	
	y. W. Sommell	Cardiff	
	Kentigern	Bunswick	28 Oct
	Kate Burvill	Damasad	**
	Lemn.	Pensacola	27 Oct
	Linni	Liverpool	
	Maritsburg	Oporto	r3 Dec
	Marthi Giry	Liverpool	
	Alinden	Antwerp	13 Nov
	Mury I. Baker	Canliff'	
	Mare	Pensacola	
	Neuphyle	Cardiff	
	Nordstjernen	Cardiff	8 Dec
	Nemah	Cardift	
	Ornat	Pensacola	
	Ormrodd	Burrow	
	Palernio	Capenhagen	2a Nov
	Plnbrnh	Pensacola	
	Pittims	Pensacola	12 Nov
	Prince Charlie	Canliff	
	Course Engine	Curdiff	
	Pomce Eugene	Cardiff	26 Nov
	Præsident	l'ensacola	
	Reverside	New York	25 Nov
	Ruth	Stockholm	24 Oct
	Sagn		
	St. Lucie	New Ymk	g Dec
i	Shuhicom	tirmswick	
	Soverrigh	Rosmin	
	Success	Hamburg	1 Nov
	Superb	Ship Island	
	Sonthern Belle	Swanser	
	Serene	Baltimore	25 Nov
ĺ	The Mucham	Rosario	3
	Varren		

	KRIVALE OF	FORRION ST	BAMERS.
HATR	NAME	WIIRHK FROM	CONSIGNALI Te
5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 10 10 11 11	Thomes III Clintra Gr Parmagnet Fr Parmagnet Fr Hollmost Br Advance Amer Equateur Fr Wester Gr Weshington Ital V. de Penn'o Fr Tibet Fr D. iff Galliera II Adria Ital Graf Biomark La Plata Fr Modallandia Amer Otion Atas Patagonia Gr Camining Br Edium Br Patagonia Gr Camining Br Edium Br Edium Br Scorato Br Vigilancia Amer Otion Atas Patagonia Gr Camining Br Edium Drch	Irenen* 98t Genna* 94t Havre* 97t Genna* 19d River Plate 3d Sinitos 29t do 99t River Plate 3d	Royal Mail R. Johnston & C. Karl Wabis & C. Wilson Sous & C. Wilson Sous & C. Wilson Sous & C. H. Schilla & C. do do H. Stolla & C. do Norte S. C. H. Madshaw & C. L. Johnston & C. Norte Sal Co. Juhn Moore & C. Norte Sal Co. Juhn Moore & C.

о.	111	Bilam Dich	London'	Juhn Moore &
٠.	DE	ARTURES O	F FOREION	STEAMERS.
n•	натк	NAME	WHERE TO	CARLII
	7 8 8 8 9 10 10 10 10	Montevideo Gr Inno Br Tlames Ba Wever Gi Capun Gr Blackheath Ba Washingson Ital Alvance Anna Fr D di'Cilliera It Ablia Ital Eapuatenr Fr Sona Fé Fr Cottra Gr Matanua Br Sorana Br	New Vork* Breurn* Bordeaux*	Sundries do to

Calling at intermediate parts.

n e a										
k	NAME	TONS	AR- RIVE II		CONSTINER					
i	hk E. W Stetson bk V II. Hupkin lik Alice ling Glad Tiding lik J. A. Stamle bg Alice	<u> </u>	-							
g	bk F. W. Stetsor	933	Dec. 1	New York. Boston	Watson, R. & C R. F. C. e Sonza Berla & C. Okell, Wilson & C. Berla & C. Lerering & C.					
	lik Alice	475	21	New York	Berla & C					
١.	hk J. A. Stamle	955	Jan 4	Pensacota	Berla & C					
•	Argentine	296	1"	Baltunne, .	Lerering & C					
	lik Beliamina lik Leopoldina Britosi	868	Sept 7 Nov. 3	Macán Macáo	Betta & C. Betta & C. Levening					
	sp K. of Thistle.	1427	Sept. 11	Shields	lu distress					
	sp P. of Brande	1221	25	Glasgiw	thras Publicas					
	be Urda	954	Dec. 1	Antwerp	Walter, 11. & C					
	lik Natant	1063		Greenock	B. Rudrigues &C					
	sp Lamaca	1478	,	Cardeff	Lage Irming					
	hk Tolvy	723	6 22	Alussoró	M. Nothmann &C					
	sp Avon	1589	25	Cauloff	Lage Irmãos					
	hg Zephyr	133	16	Gaspe	Magalliñes & B.					
	bk Tapiore	13:9	2f-	Duebec.	Gas Cui Reda & C					
	sp Thue, Hilyan	1415	28	Cardiff	Royal Mail					
	lik ley	580	201	Malule	F. P. Passos					
	sp Grare Barwar	1263	30	Cardiff	Cent, Braz. R.R.					
	lng Hornet	107	Jan. 4	Pernamb'o.	Tounler					
	sp F E. Sca'meil	1349	5	Cardiff	Cent. Braz R R.					
	lik Edmonton	1555	10	Cardiff	To order					
	Danish.	.0.	V	D. C	2 0					
	bk Kjuge	217	Dec. 20	Copenh'en	C. Hecksher & C					
	bk J. P. A	1173	Nov. 30	Cardiff	Cent Braz. R R					
	his Fernand Lenei	con	Dan	Paul	D					
-	su France	34+5	22	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C					
i	bk St. Andresse,	641	27 28	Cadiz	Albino daCunha					
	Geragioi lug Diana	220	Nov and	Marand	Transit C					
i	lik Fras. Trotsche	504	Dec. 15	Wisby	C. Heckshei & C					
	sp Lihussa	1830	Jun. 5	Hambure.	Rio Flour Mills					
	Mr. Baltimore	466	Nuv	Marsailles	Donalda, v. c					
	hk N. Catharina.	31.4		Sta. Cath'n	L. Romagnera					
	Normegnen	401	Dec. 30	Genoa	Avenier, D. & C					
	sp Amity	1056	Nov.18	Paysandů Cardiff	B Rodsiana & C					
	sp America	1357	Dec,	Clasgow	Indust Brazil					
	lık ladia	1416	5	Newport	J.H. Bellamy &C Cent. Braz. R.R.					
	bk Admiral	255	5	Macán Canliff	Joan Marinho					
	bk Allfild	1254	8	Captiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.					
	bk Haab	871	50	Quebec	Berla & C					
M	lig Vats.	210	26	Kosaria Copenh'en.	Albino I da Cunha Beela & C. To order C., Ilechate & C. C., Ilechate Mills In distance of the Control of the Contr					
	sp Sacrimuct	347	30	Rosarin Cardiff	J. de Souza & C					
	sp Kom.Sv. Fnyn	2427	31	Cardiff	B. Kudrigues &C					
N	bk Ariel	984	Jan. 31	Cardiff	Braz. Cual Co.					
N	bk Miriagt	1080	2	Cardiff	Cent Briz. R.R.					
U	lig Zaritza	167	3	Bs. Aires	L. Camuyrano					
I	bk Allida	556	3	Greenock	B. Rodrigues & C					
U	bg Summersol	347	5	Westew'k	C. Hecksher & C					
	bk Pora	955	6	Cauliff	Braz, Coal Co.					
I	bk Regina	826	9	Grangem'h	Brazil Ind.					
1	hk Visco daGama bk Novo Silencio hk Andacia bg S Manoel lug Nova União, hk Julius lk Sereia	699	9	Cardiff	Lage Imaos					
	lik Visco da Gama	549	Nov.13	Oporto	Custa Simões & C					
	lik Andacia	562	30	Oporto	Costa Sintões & C					
1	lug Nova União.	233 406	Dec, 2	Mussoró, Oporto	Custa Simões & C J. A. G. Santos Costa Simões & C A. M. Marinhas I. A. G. Santos Macedo Jr. & C Veiga Pinto & C					
1	lik Julius	601	26	Oporto	Maced Jr. & C					
	Kusshin	1	. 7	opona	reiga l'into & C					
1	Swedish	1018	Jan, 7	Cardill	Brazil Ind.					
-	hk Catlota	318	Nov. 29	Macáo	To order					
	bk Nuulen	355	21	Hermisand	C. Hecksher & C					
	bk Aurora	567	28 (urdiff	B. Rodrigues & C					
-	Kusshin sp Kuropa. Sweatish bk West' Nr'land hk Catloti bk Nutlen. bk Silney. bk Aurora bk Augusta ing Pepita.	425	28 (othenb tg	Herla & C					
П	hk Beda	7.7			. Hecksher & C					

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

COURDINATION OF THE PROPERTY O					5117	717.		L131.	Janua	ry :	loth,	1890.		
	1	1	GOVERNMEN		S.		ļ 			BANK				,
Present Amount 181,521,700\$	juterest payable	Rate	Denomination Apolices	Neminal value	Last sale	Closing quotitions	Capitali	Capital paid up	Reserve	RIO DE JANRIRO Agricola do Brazil	Dividend paid	Nom.	Last sals	Closing quotations
119,600 18,017,500 31,039,500 109,694,000	Jan — July do Apr.—Oct. Quarterly do		do	700\$	965\$100 1,165 000 1,020 000	966\$000 968\$000	1,000,000 5,000,000	\$97,400 500,000 800,000	25,618\$ 84,943	Alliança do Brazil	2 400—Jan. 91 12 000—Jan. 91	8n\$ 60 100 60	150\$000 60 000 150 000	
103,034,000	1		DEBENT	URES	99 %		# 10,000,000 100,000,000		18, 104, 295	Bolsa Brasilianische	:	60 M250 200	72 000 310 000 167 000	307 000-310 000
Frezent Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quolitions	50,000,000 5,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	10,000,000 991,000 1,079,665 500,010	::	Classes Laboriosas,	rovop.a-Jan. 91	40 40 25	59 750 44 000	164 coo — 57 coo — 60 coo
1,300,000 1,500,000	May-Nov.	8 61/4	RAILWAYS Bragantina Cantipos and Carangola	200\$	195\$		4,000,000 20,000,000 2,000,000	1,700,000 10,000,000 5,000,000	2,456,632	Central. Colonial do Brazil. Commercial do Rio de Jan do 2 series. Commerciantes	11 000 - lan. or	200	168 DOU 2511 OHE 270 GRO 145 OUG	250 000-255 000
1,133,200	Jan — July Apr — Oct.	614 614 5-6	Juiz de Fóra and Piau	200	179 78 192 181		20,000,000 1,000,000	1,495,44H 12,000,000 1,600,000 200,000	54,764 2,265,000	do 2 series	12 000 ~ Jan. 91 2 400 - Jan. 91	100 200 40 80	110 Hou 260 000 67 500 40 500	268 000
£3,049,610 209,900 360,800	Jan July do Apr Oct	5 7 7	ilo gold	£11 5 \$. 100 100	84 "/ ₁₁	500\$1000	\$0,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 50,000,010	55,844.920 91,7,600 695,200	356,429 91,174	Credito Mercanil	6 000—Jan. 91	120 100 100	235 ding 155 oou 138 dog	235 000-236 000
£1,125,000 1,600,000 £137,100 6,679,800	Jan.—July Feb — Aug. Jan.—July	5 7 6	S Isahel do Rio Freto	£20 200 £50	93 "/n 170 199 440	=	1,000,000 41,200,000	10,018,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 1,436,068	22,000 319,144	Credito Movel	6 000-July 90 5 %-July 90 5 %-July 90 5 %-July 90	491 100 201) 49	1.4 000 108 000 180 000 23 000	115 000
650,000	Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct Jan.—July	6 7	Sorocabana du gold União Valeuciana TRAMWAY	£50 200	\$6 "A ₁ 500 140	88 ° ₉	25,000,000 100,000,000 5,000,000	9,943 840 7,540,000 40,000,000 4,867,700	1,000,000	Credito Rural e loternac	2 000 - Lan. g1	60 40	86 aug 77 000	85 500 - 87 000 76 501 - 77 000
£787,500 431,553 797,500 £56,250	Jan — July do do Feb — Ang.	56	Cant. e Visção Flaminense Carris Urbanos do Nithernhy gald	\$20 \$00 100 £10	168 490 107 'ro		£t,400,000 1110,400,0160 3,004,000	74, 296, 166 1,500,000	98,359	Depositos e Descontos English, Limited Estados Unidos do Brazil Federal do Brazil	2 210—tht ga	2001 £10 151 60	275 dun 24.) dun 84 non	250 0 10-251 000 84 000
240,000 250,010 278,010	Apr —Oct Jan.—July do	7 8	Pennaluco	200 200 200 200 200	198		1,000,000 10,1851,000 8,1100,000	501,401 3,921,880 6,000,010 1,820,800	1,070,1100	Flummense Franco-Brazileiro Iministrial e Mercanul do 2 series	2 000—Jan 91	(M) 801 2-100	55 000 114 100 225 000	(10 000-115 000
1,377,340 12,000,000	May — Nov Jun. — Dec.	8 7	Ferry Lloyd Brazileim	100 200	206		1,000,000 20,000,000 £1,250,000	909,900 9,996,000 (625,000	20,000 255,218 (400,000	Lavoura e Commercio Loudou & Brazilian I mued	6 oon—Jan 91 83—Apr 91	140 200 1001 €101	230 OHO (80 OOO	178 000 - 184 000
784,∩00 1,500,000 201,000	Apr —Oct. Jan. — July Mar. — Sept.	812 6 614	Quissamā Rio Branco	200 200 200	180 195 769		2,000,000 1,000,000 90,000,000 5,000,000	2,000,000 200,000 26,091,180 984,110	500,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas Mitino Nacional do Brazil (gold) Operatins	10 000 — Jan 91	211:1 8 64	216 оно 9 осн 178 она	8 030— 10 000 175 040 - 179 000
2,000,000 96,000 400,000	Feb.—Ang. Jan.—July May—Nov.	7 8 7	Alliança	200 200 200	202 5	<u> </u>	1 (1000) (100 3 (100) (100 3 (100) (100 1 (100) (100	21K,0007 3,000,0017 591,10H 18,000,000	200,000 4,320	Popular	6 000 - Jan 91	70	7 1100 20 000 128 000 70 000	7: 000-
743,100 504,000	Apr —Oct.	115	Bom Fim	200	204 210 200		2,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000	2,000,000 9,099,810 3,642,540	119,978 213,904 213,904 1,012,718	Rimal e Hypothecario Sociedade Bancaria Sul-Americanii União de Credito	1 0 0m - [.m gr	2(0) 2(8) 100 201	394 100 135 000 144 000 218 000	(34 000140 000
€ 4511,000 300,000 308,000	Jan July Apr Oct. Jan July	6 7	Industrial Moreira Petropolitans Páo Grande Rink	200 200 200	198	\equiv	2,1100,000 20,000000 10,000,000\$	1,000*HOII 1*100*#+0	11	Viação do Brazil	50 Yu + Jan. 90	100	50 600 50 600	230 000-112 000 230 000 48 000
320,000 1,000,000	May-Nov. Mar Sept.	6%	S. Christovan	200 200 100	198		3,41114,4004	1,034,520 2,354,920 1,333,880	306.857\$ 50,000	do comm. dep	t non-luly on	5# E	6 €\$000 23 500 80 000 124 000	
£675,000 197,003	Jan July Jan July	. 7	United Industrial S. Selectian MINES S. Jeronymo [coal] MINERALIZATIONS.	1	95		10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000	1,000,000 2,250,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	750,000 75,000	do 2 series	2 300 - July 94 2 300 - July 94 8 000 - July 99	700 511 100	51 (100 123 000	- ;
3,000,000 4,200,000	Mar Sept. Jan July Apr Oct.	8 7 7	Architectonica. Banco de Vinção do Brazil. Cantareira e Esgatos, gald	£ kei	8a 65	=	24,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	7,491,920 6,670,100 1,000,000	20,249	S Paulu e Rio União S Paulo Minas Geraes Territorial, do do 2 series		411 711 1 20 2110	55 000 (38 000 300 000	***************************************
150,000 90,000 £562,500 498,800	Feb.—Ang. Jun.—July Ao do	8 5	Elevador e Fab de Chumbo Entoreza de Obras Publicas.	f. 20	92 00 84 194	=		200,000		SHIPPI		40	300 000	
1,600,200 £131,000 266,000	Mar.—Sept Mny—Nov do	6	Docas D. Pedro H Ind. Lav. e Col Macahé Lavoura Ind & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth.	£10			Cupitas	Cupitar pool sp	Reserve	Companies		Vancian/	Lust sale	Closing quotations
300,000 300,000 500,000	Jau.—Inly Apr.—Ocs. Mar.—Sept Apr.—Oct.	. 8 8 8 6!4	Nacional de Oless	200 100 100 200	485 100 90 200	380	£625,000 20,000,000\$	£505,21714 2,000,000\$	1	Amazon Steam Navigation Lloyd Brazileira, reg do hearer	— Jidy go	612 1018 200\$	97\$500 257 000	257\$000-260\$000
			НҮРОТНЕСА	RY NOT	ES.	·	673,400 11,000,+00 6,000,000	673,400 2,800,000 1,200,000	:: }	S. João da Barra e Campos Brazileira, e Estradas de ferro Norte e Sul.	7 000- July 80 Jan 01	200 200 40 40	265 000 125 000 65 000 55 000	265 000—266 000
Persont Amount	laterest payable	Kate Vio	Bauks	Noncinct rathe	Lust sale	Closing quoticums				INSURAN	ICE.			
645, 200\$ 13.692, 200\$		5 6	Brazil Credita Real do Brazil da gold	100\$ (00 £11 5 s	10100 10000 101\$000	93 00	Cupitai	Capital Juni up	Reserve	Сотринеез		Voucius! rnine	Last sule	Closing quotations
7,379,600 7,474,800 8,000	Apr —Oct.	6 5	da gold	190≸ 100 100	100%	110 %	4,000,000 3,000,000	2110,000# 750,000 2111,000		Arros Fluminance	2\$000-Jan. 91 25 000-Jan. 91	20\$ 250 10	22 ≸000 374 000	
3,310,000	May - Nuv.	l°	Predial. União, S. Paulo RAILW		8800		2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000	200,000 200,000 520,000	201,737	Fidelidade	2 000 - Jan. 89 2 000 - Jan. 90 15 000 - Jan. 91	20 20 125	9 000 10 000 31 1100 180 000	
	Capital	Reserve		Dividend	Nommal	Last a	2,500,100 2,100,000 2,000,000	250,000 2110,0+0 200,000 400,000	#17,714	Geral	(4 000 - 13II. 01	50 50 (Ox	140 000 30 000 15 000 184 000	=
Copital	Capital paul mp	fund	Geral do Brazil	paid	value .	sale Closing quotations	1,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000	100,000 200,000 750,000	27.28H	Now Permanents) 000-Jan. 91	10 20 30	9 Ohii 18 ohii 15 Tho 16 5oo	
200,000,000\$ 54,000,000	\$0,000,000\$ \$0,000,000	461,256 8,520	\$ Leopoldina do with call Maricá	3\$150 -Ang 9 630 Aug. 9	40 ≸ 0 £22.10s 0 40 20H	34\$000 33\$250— 34\$000 07 000 ———	3,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	230,000 (00,000 200,000	2-11,1100 (0,431 (1,413	Previfeute Prospendade União Com dos Varegistas. Vigilaneia	2 000—July ya 5 000—Jan. ya 750—July 9a	20 20 10	16 500 40 000 10 010	
3,000,000 3,000,000 12,000,000 25,000,000	900,000 8,400,000 2,677,000	200,468	Monte Claros	6 000-Oct. o	40	50 000			. 1	'TRAMW.			1 1	
8,000,000	7/0,000 600,000 r,600,000	::	do 3 series Paraopeba Quibombo	7 % — Jan. 9	0 80 0 80	51 000	Cupiled	Escottal paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend 1 paid	Voucheal velue	Last sule	Closing quotations
830,000 830,000 30,000,000 30,000,000	1,400,100 729,800 6,000,000	62,442	Rio das Flores Sapucalty	6 000—May 8	9 200	75 000	5.404.000\$ 9.704.000 800.000	5,4"0,000\$ 9 .7 00,000 8:00,000	112.519\$ 84.186	Carris Urbanos Jardin Botanico Pernanconco	4\$500—Oct. 90 3 000—Jan. 91 4 500—July 190	200\$	275\$00H 250 000	250\$000 —300\$060
10,000,000	\$12,000,000 \$1200,000 3,000,000	::	Sorocalama	. 3 %—Jinie 9	0 40	60 000	1,200,000 4,000,700	600,000 4,000,000	fig.con	Pana Alegre S. Christovão	5 000—July 90 —Jan. 91	200	300 000	=
12,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	2,400,00 <i>d</i> 1,980,173 600,000	38,816	Theresopolis Duião Valenciana Vassouras e Paty do Alfere	614 %—Feb. 8	4 200	70 000 45 000				MISCELLA	NEOUS.			
MILLS.					Copital	Cupital puil up	Reserve	Companies	Dividend L paid	Voncient value	Last sale	Closing quotations		
Capital	Capital paul np	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend find	Nominal value	Last Closing quotations	400.000\$ 7.000,000 768.400	400,000\$ 7,000,000 768,400	20,0004	Agre, Coloniz, de Vassouras Caut, e Viação Flumioense. Carmagens Fluminense	4\$000—July 90 10 000—July 90	200. 200 200	198\$000 205 000 218 000	=
2,400,000\$ 400,000 3,000,000	2,400,000 400,000 3,000,000	03,278	Alliança Honi Fim Brazil Industrial	. Stooo—July o	100	150\$000 120 000	300,000 3,000,000 200,000	300,000 600,000 120,000 22,200	: 1	Commercio e Industria Commissões e Ensaq.de Café Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	roopa—Jan.gc	200 200 40	200 000 41 000 205 000	=
3-10,000 1,000,000 1,200,000	300,000 1,000,000 600,000 419,160	562 72,904 30,142	Brazileira	8 000-Aug. 90 12 000-Jan. 91	200	00 000	12,500,1100	4,500,000 550,000 2,500,000	::	do 2 series Empreza de Obras Publicas, do 2 series Ensaccadora de Café	10 %—Jan. 91 (0 %—Jan. 91	40	410 000 298 000 39 000	
2,400,000 400,000 250,000	480,000 80,000 250,000	::	du 2 series	2 100—Jan. 9	80 40 200	220 000	20,00,000 2,00,000 220,000	1,000,000	220,000	Evoneas Fluminense	:::: 1	60 (00 50	56 000 (80 000 50 000	58 age 6a age
600,000 200,000 200,000 400,000	55,640 375,000 400,000	9,092	Nacional de Seda	luly or	200	45 000	5,000,000 15,000,000	5,000,000 3,200,000 3,000,000		Melhoramentos no Brazil do do Rio	—Jan. 91 6 000—Jan. 91 1nt.—Jan. 91	200 60 60	330 000 42 000 68 000	370\$000—400 000 58 000— 65 000 — 68 000
4,000,000 3,000,000 8,000,000	600,000 1,000,000	32,000 227,322	Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink S. Christovän	12 000—July 90 9 000—July 80 4 725—Jan. 91 14 000—July 81	200	80 000	1,200,000 25,1100,001 1,000,000 650,000	1,200,000 5,000,000 500,000 470,000	::	Nacional de Oleos Nova Era Rural Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal	5 000 - Jan 91 100 p.a - Jan 91 6 000 - Aug. 90	40 120	130 000 36 000 180 000	
1, 260,000 8, 750,000	348,000 700,000	31,718	S. Lagarodo 2 series	150-jan. 90	180 200	186 000	2,000,000 1,926,000 4,800,000	400,000 1,926,000 1,200,000 720,000	49.506	Saneamento do Rio Serviços Maritimos S. Jeronymo mines	7 000—Oct. 90	411 200 100	55 000 59 000 210 000 157 000	= ;
\$50,000 280,000 26,000,000	600,000 280,000 280,000	26,445 518	S. Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial União Industrial S. Sebastião	Aug. 90	200	222 000 216 000	300,000 10,000,000	300,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	1	do 2 series Terrenos e Construcções Torrens Brazileira União	3 600—Jan. 91	20 60 60 200	35 000 75 000 75 000 250 000	76 •••

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